CENTRAL GLOUCESTERSHIRE UNITED DISTRICTS (M.O.H.) JOINT COMMITTEE

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1957
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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Public Health Departments

for the Year 1957

MINISTRY OF HEALTH LIBRARY

Medical Officer of Health:
W. J. Douglas Cooper, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Districts:

Dursley Rural District
Nailsworth Urban District
Stroud Rural District
Stroud Urban District
Thornbury Rural District

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CENTRAL GLOUCESTERSHIRE UNITED DISTRICTS (M.O.H.) JOINT COMMITTEE

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year Ending 31st December, 1957.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the Central Gloucestershire United Districts as required under the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, and as directed by the Ministry of Health in Circular 1/58 dated the 13th January, 1958.

This Report is the third one for the Combined Area of Central Gloucestershire and my twelfth one for the Districts of Thornbury and Dursley. In accordance with the wishes of the Joint (M.O.H.) Committee the Report is again a combined one—this has two advantages; (a) it is more economical to print one report, (b) many councillors find it very useful to compare the work of one Public Health Department with another.

In relation to the statistical table on Slum Clearance which appears in the volume, it would appear that most of the Authorities are making an effort to keep up to their scheduled programme but during the year one has seen the housing programme beginning to slow up because of the high rate of interest for borrowing money and the increased cost of building. It is to be hoped that the former will not last long otherwise the Ministry will soon see their programme for Slum Clearance slowed down.

I have made some remarks in the body of the Report about Slum Clearance and its future but I would like to state here that I hope all the Authorities in the Divisional Area will continue with their policy to clear these unfit properties within a reasonable period as I regard this function as one of their most essential tasks in producing an environment for the advancement and promotion of good health.

If one wanted to be critical of certain authorities it would be to say that there does not, in some instances, seem to be enough co-operation between the Housing Committees and Public Health Committees in dealing with the re-housing of people from unfit dwellings.

I think all the Councils are to be congratulated on the use that is being made of the Improvement Grant Scheme. It is very pleasing to see the older type of property transformed into a modern type house and it is such a pity that the majority of the claimants to the scheme are owner/occupiers, as many tenanted houses could survive if only the landlords would avail themselves of the scheme.

In my last Report I commented on the need for further sewage schemes in the Combined Area. Unfortunately none of these have materialised during the year although the scheme for the village of Alveston in the Thornbury District will be commenced during the

early part of 1958. The Almondsbury scheme, also within the Area of that Authority, is still outstanding and we are waiting patiently for a Public Inquiry in relation to it. This scheme is now more than necessary because of the potential housing development that will follow the proposed Imperial Chemical Industrial Development along the banks of the River Severn. Another factor which should influence the Ministry in granting this scheme is the need for sewering Hortham Hospital where the private hospital sewage works is badly overloaded and out-dated.

I also feel that big efforts should be made by Thornbury Rural District to have the following areas sewered as soon as possible: (1) Olveston and Tockington, (2) Pilning, (3) Wanswell Green, (4) Extensions in Thornbury Area.

In the Dursley Rural District, some progress has been made as permission was granted for the commencement of the Uley Scheme following on the completion of the Dursley Works. It is anticipated that the scheme for the sewering of the village of Coaley will follow on so that the whole scheme can be completed within the foreseeable future.

It is hoped that the scheme for sewering Kingswood and a new works to deal with the sewage from Kingswood and Wotton-under-Edge will be commenced before long as the problem of dealing with the sewage from Wotton becomes more urgent in the present overloaded sewage works. Although this was anticipated to be a joint scheme with Thornbury Rural District for the sewering of the village of Charfield, it may be thought cheaper in the long run for Charfield to have a small sewage disposal works of its own.

In the Stroud Rural District some progress has been made in relation to the sewering of the worst parts of the village of Chalford. The Ministry have sent their engineering expert and Medical Officer to investigate the possibilities and it is to be hoped that the revised scheme will soon be accepted.

Mr. Boothman, the manager of the Stanley Downton works, has mentioned in his report about the need for a scheme of extension there. It is hoped that the Ministry will agree to these extensions and that the work will be carried out at an early date.

During the year, the Inspectors have continued to carry out a 100% Meat Inspection all over the Divisional Area. It is very gratifying to me to know that in this Area of over 90,000 population all the meat examined can be considered as safe.

I hope all the Authorities concerned will continue to make this important Public Health function a priority even though the cost may be high. The smaller Authorities carrying out this work have now got the financial burden considerably eased by a proportionate grant from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries according to the number of carcases examined.

In relation to water supplies, the comprehensive scheme in the Thornbury Rural District should be completed during the first half

of 1958. Much work, however, remains to be carried out by the Inspectors in ensuring that the 600-700 properties now served are joined up to the new supply.

In the Dursley District work commenced during the year on the comprehensive scheme for supplying the whole district with a pure, wholesome and ample water supply. This scheme has been awaited for many years and it is therefore pleasing to see the commencement of something that one has written about for years.

With regard to the more personal side of Public Health, nothing very exceptional occurred in the amount of Infectious Disease. There was however, a somewhat large biennial epidemic of measles scattered all over the Divisional Area. This principally affected the under 5 year old group and was considered as mild by the General Practitioners. There were no deaths recorded from the disease.

The notification rate of Whooping Cough is still far too high considering that there is now a safe immunising agent which, if it does not prevent, will certainly modify the attack. As I mentioned in previous reports this disease can have serious effects on the lungs of our coming generation and therefore I would advise all mothers of young babies to take the opportunity of having their children inoculated either at the Welfare Centre or by their General Practitioner.

There was a fairly high incidence of Acute Poliomyelitis in the Country as a whole during 1957. In the Divisional Area there were 14 cases—13 of these were paralytic.

During May 1956, the Ministry, through the agency of Local Authorities commenced a scheme for the vaccination of children against Poliomyelitis. Since then and up to the 30th June, 1958, the total registrations in the County for children under 15 years of age and other special categories of adults were 70,000. On the 30th June, 53,690 had received two injections and 9,828 had received one injection, making a total who had received some protection as 63,518. The 6,482 remaining will be dealt with as Vaccine is obtainable—many of these have stood out for British Vaccine only.

The second Report of the Expert Committee on Poliomyelitis sponsored by the World Health Organisation has recently stated that among communities where vaccination with inactivated vaccine has become widespread, a decline of incidence has been observed. It must therefore be the duty of every mother to see that her child is vaccinated at an early date with any of the Vaccines available.

In view of this comparatively new immunising procedure, further research is obviously necessary to produce an immunising agent that can combine in one Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Polio antigens. The value of such a product needs no emphasis, since the number of injections required to confer a protection itself, by no means comprehensive, is already an adverse factor in public

relations and is likely to become a greater dissuasive as the recognised danger from the diseases in question declines.

The Vital Statistics, in relation to Births and Deaths, show little exceptional and indeed compare very favourably with the Country. I should think the average age of death for this Area is higher than that for England and Wales as a whole.

I think one should take cognisance of the increase in Lung Cancer for the Area. During 1957, 36 people died from this disease as compared with 23 in 1956, and 23 in 1955. This is a large increase in one year and one wonders whether the blame can be attached to the increased consumption of cigarettes, atmospheric pollution, or some other unknown factor. Certainly there is a lot of investigation required into the increased mortality from this disease.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF LUNG AND BRONCHUS IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS OF THE DIVISIONAL AREA DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS

	1957	1956	1955
Dursley R.D.	4	5	3
Stroud R.D.	11	4	6
Thornbury R.D.	11	10	8
Nailsworth U.D.	3	2	1
Stroud U.D.	7	2	5
TOTAL:	36	23	23

It will be seen that most of the report deals with the work of the Public Health Inspectors and it is a great encouragement to the various Departments to feel that its recommendations are practically invariably supported by the Public Health Committees and Councils.

It therefore remains for me to thank the various Chairmen and Members of the Public Health Committees and Councils for their continued support during the year.

I would also like to thank the various Officers of the Public Health Departments and other Officers of the Councils for their assistance and co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

W. J. DOUGLAS COOPER.

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Chairman and Members of:

The Dursley Rural District Council.
The Stroud Rural District Council.
The Thornbury Rural District Council.
The Nailsworth Urban District Council.
The Stroud Urban District Council.

COMMENTS ON RADIATION HAZARDS AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Results of research in many countries are incorporated in tables of maximum permissible levels of radiation but acceptable maxima varied among different sections of the population. It therefore seems the duty of the Medical Officer of Health to be aware of the deficiency of our knowledge of these hazards in correlation with other hazards of life. The knowledge, still incomplete, of the biological effects of radiation on man makes it very necessary that all radiation material should be controlled with every degree of thoroughness.

When one remembers that in 1939, the total of radium in the whole world amounted to the equivalent of 2,000 curies, and to-day the amount of radio-activity in some of the nuclear power stations now under construction would be as much as 300 to 500 million curies, it shows the need for liaison with the Central Electricity Authority in relation to the new power station under construction at Berkeley.

The public can be re-assured by the knowledge that the Atomic Energy Authority and the nuclear power programme are being run by entirely responsible and experienced people in a most important job and that the factory inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour have received training at Harwell for their supervision of radio-isotopes in Industry. Even so, I still think we in Public Health are responsible for the health of our population and for that reason I would suggest here that, in relation to the Berkeley Power Station, a liaison Committee should be established with the Central Electricity Authority to deal with such questions as a warning system to the public should anything of the nature of a leak or explosion develop. This Committee could be composed of members of the local Parish Council, the Thornbury Rural District Council, the County Council, and perhaps the Police, together with representatives of the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Radio-isotopes are now being used freely in industry and I consider it desirable that all users of radio-isotopes should be registered with local authorities so that there can be some local control on the disposal of waste products. From force of necessity, one has heard of the municipal refuse dump being used as a last resting place of these wastes and when one realises the life of these products, there is always bound to be a potential danger to future generations in this type of disposal.

TABLE SHOWING PROGRESS MADE IN DEALING WITH UNFIT HOUSES IN THE FIVE DISTRICTS FORMING THE CENTRAL AREA OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

	Dursley R.D.C.	Stroud R.D.C.	Thornbury R.D.C.	Nailsworth U.D.C.	Stroud U.D.C.
HOUSING:					
(a) Estimated number of unfit houses in the area (As returned to Minister)	234	450	809	120	374
(b) Estimated number of unfit houses to be dealt with in first 5 years (as approved by Minister under Section 1 of the Housing Repairs & Rents Act, 1954)	165	250	409	24	374
Action in period 1-1-57 to 31-12-57					
(c) Number of houses in Clearance Areas declared during period	18	25	5	Nil	50
(d) Number of houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	8	17	10	4	13
(e) Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made (not including any in Clearance Areas) ..	7	26	22	Nil	17
(f) Number of houses subject to official Undertakings (not including any in Clearance Areas)	1	3	2	Nil	6
Houses made fit for human habitation					
(g) Houses made fit under Section 9, Housing Act, 1936 ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(h) Houses included in (d), (e) or (f) made fit during the period	2	3	4	1	6
(i) Houses included in (a) made fit by informal action ..	1	Nil	2	Nil	1
Houses acquired					
(j) Number of unfit houses acquired by local authority (excluding Houses in above categories)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Houses demolished					
(k) Houses included in (a) actually demolished	8	35	10	1	28
Progress to 31-12-57					
(l) Total number of houses included in (a) above dealt with up to 31-12-57	109	203	130	16	148
(m) Percentage of approved 5 year programme initiated to date	65.45%	81%	31.7%	66%	39.6%
Improvements					
Improvement Grants authorised in 1949-1956	118	146	136	23	70
Improvement Grants authorised in 1957	49	43	43	10	24

COMMENT ON SLUM CLEARANCE IN THE DIVISIONAL AREA

Total number of unfit houses in the Divisional Area (As returned to Minister)	1,987
Estimated number to be dealt with in the first five year period	1,222
Total number of houses dealt with in Divisional Area up to 31/12/57	606

Therefore since August 1955 up to the 31st December 1957, 49.5% of the estimated number of unfit houses in the Divisional Area, to be dealt with in the first five years period, had been dealt with up to the 31st December, 1957.

We must not be complacent about this progress as there is a very big task ahead in relation to the other 1,381 classified unfit houses and one must remember that, since the Housing Survey was carried out, many other houses have deteriorated so much that they may now be in the unfit category.

It is therefore a duty of all Councils to continue their Housing Programme as fast as humanly possible to deal with the Slum Clearance programme as outlined. Unfortunately in many cases the Housing Programme does not keep pace with the Slum Clearance proposals and if we are to succeed in improving the health of the people through improved housing, these two procedures must be closely inter-linked.

I, particularly, like the way that Stroud Rural are tackling the problem, in that they have decided to clear up completely a village at a time, and I would recommend it strongly to other Councils. This procedure means that a Council can concentrate all its efforts in building new houses both in redevelopment areas and new sites in a particular village and then that village should be completed for perhaps a period of ten years when it would more than likely require to have a further survey.

It is pleasing to note that all the Authorities in the Divisional Area are making excellent use of Improvement Grant Scheme. This ties up in many respects with the scheme for dealing with unfit houses. Since the Improvement Grant Scheme was authorised in 1949, Grants have been given to improve 493 homes and it is interesting to note that during 1957, 169 Grants were given as compared with 219 in 1956. These Grants are in very many cases making old homes into fit ones and every encouragement should be given to possible claimants who satisfy the requirements of the Act.

98 of the houses dealt with during the year were declared in Clearance Areas and 136 were dealt with individually.

Only 82 of the total unfit houses have actually been demolished. It would therefore seem that Authorities are inclined to allow unfit houses to remain too long in their Areas as dangerous and unsightly objects. I would suggest that as soon as a reasonable period of, say 6/12 months, has been given the house should be pulled down by the owner or in default by the Authority concerned.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE FIVE DISTRICTS.

	England & Wales	Dursley R.D.C.	Stroud R.D.C.	Thornbury R.D.C.	Nailsworth U.D.C.	Stroud U.D.C.
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16.1	16.12	16.01	18.63	15.02	18.24
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	22.5	22.30	14.49	24.79	Nil	26.94
Death Rate per 1,000 population	11.5	10.40	9.64	9.91	8.75	9.41
Infant Mortality per 1,000 related live births ..	23.1	19.01	12.25	24.77	Nil	20.76
Average Age at Death		68.83	68.96	65.88	72.61	67.73
Estimated Mid-year Population, 1957	44,907,000	17,290	27,270	26,690	3,700	16,160

Dursley Rural District Council

Chairman:
B. V. PROUT, Esq., J.P.

Vice-Chairman:
G. BILBRUCK, Esq.

Clerk of the Council:
H. A. PATE, Esq.

Councillors: 1957/58

Mrs. M. Evans
Mrs. J. Chismon
Brig. Sir Alan Durand, BART., M.C.
Brig. K. F. W. Dunn, C.B.E.
The Rev. Dr. T. A. Ryder, PH.D., B.SC., F.G.S., F.R.MET.S.
The Rev. Canon W. H. Thomas, M.A.
P. W. Baston
A. F. Durn
J. S. Eley
W. J. Edmonds
F. C. Ford
C. A. Garn
O. E. H. Hill
E. Jones
R. W. Little
G. M. Montgomery
D. Moss
C. A. Pearce, O.B.E.
L. P. Selby Robinson
L. G. C. Townsend, J.P.
L. A. Vaisey
E. Wakefield
D. Webb

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:
W. J. DOUGLAS COOPER, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Engineer, Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector:
H. J. DIMERY, A.I.A.S., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:
T. B. CHAFFE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

Assistant Public Health Inspector:
C. W. R. FISHER, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspector:
R. W. BALDREY, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. (To September 30th, 1957).

Pest Officer: J. D. SHIPTON.

Public Health Department Clerk: Miss M. C. LOVELL.

GENERAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

No important change has taken place in the nature of the chief trades carried out in the District. They are:—

1. Agriculture and Allied Trades.
2. Braid and Loom Elastic and Smallwares.
3. Flour Mill.
4. Baking
5. General Engineering.
6. Electrical Engineering.
7. Cloth Manufacturing.
8. Paper Pulping Mills.
9. Fibre Box Manufacturers.
10. Wood Turneries.

STATISTICS, 1957.

(a) General Statistics

Area of District	26,905 acres
Population	17,290
No. of inhabited properties	5,796
No. of inhabitants per property	2.98
Rateable Value as at 31st December, 1957 ...	£166,291
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	£640
Number of Council Houses	1,356
Number of Requisitioned Houses	—
Percentage of Council Houses	23.23%

Inhabited Properties

Houses	5,389
Farms	169
Houses and Shops	166
Public Houses	48
Caravans	24
TOTAL	5,796

Percentage served by Main Water — 98%
Percentage served by Modern Sewers — 73%

(Includes Council Houses connected to small disposal plants).

Varying Populations of Dursley Rural District

1901	11,636
1911	12,233
1921	12,560
1931	13,217
1938	14,600
1939	16,122
1946	16,220
1949	16,870
1950	17,080
1951	16,985
1952	17,020
1953	17,050
1954	17,070
1955	17,140
1956	17,240
1957	17,290

(b) EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	133	119	252
Illegitimate	3	8	11
Total	136	127	263

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated Mid-year Population: 15.21
Birth Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 estimated Mid-year Population: 16.1.
Comparability Factor for Births in this Area: 1.06.
Therefore Corrected Birth Rate for this District is 15.21 x 1.06: 16.12.

Still Births.

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate	–	–	–
Total:	3	3	6

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated Mid-year Population: 0.34
Still Birth Rate, England & Wales, per 1,000 estimated Mid-year Population 0.37
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births: 22.30
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 Live and Still Births: 22.5

Deaths.

173 deaths were registered in the Dursley Rural District during 1957. Of these, 117 deaths (64 males and 53 females) took place in the area and 56 deaths (29 males and 27 females) were transferred to the District. There was 1 outward transfer to another District.

Average age of all Male Deaths in the District ... ... 65.04 years
Average age of all Female Deaths in the District: ... ... 73.23 years
Average age of all Deaths during the year ... ... 68.83 years

Death Rate for England and Wales per 1,000 estimated Mid-year Population: 11.5

Crude death rate in Dursley Rural District per 1,000 estimated Mid-year Population: 10.00

Comparability Factor for Deaths in this Area: 1.04

Therefore Corrected Death Rate for this District is 10.00 x 1.04: 10.40

50 deaths out of the total occurred in Hospitals, i.e. approximately 29%

Deaths taking place in Hospitals.

Berkeley Hospital	11 cases
Gloucester Royal Hospital	17 cases
Gloucester Maternity Hospital	2 cases
Lydney District Hospital	1 case
Southmead Hospital, Bristol	4 cases
Standish Chest Hospital	2 cases
Bristol Royal Infirmary	4 cases
Snowdon Road Hospital, Bristol	1 case
Ham Green Hospital	1 case
Frenchay Hospital	1 case
Stroud General Hospital	1 case
Cossham Memorial Hospital	1 case
Bristol Childrens' Hospital	1 case
St. Paul's Hospital, Cheltenham	2 cases
General Hospital, Redcliffe, Bristol ...	1 case
Total:	50 cases

Cancer Deaths.

This year there were 24 deaths from the disease as compared with 29 last year. The chief sites of origin were as follows:

Cancer of Stomach	6 cases
Cancer of Breast	5 cases
Cancer of Lung	4 cases

Most Common Causes of Death in the District.

Heart Disease (including Hypertensive Heart Disease and Coronary Disease)	65 cases
Vascular Intracranial Lesions	29 cases
Cancer	24 cases
Pneumonia	8 cases
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	15 cases

LONGEVITY

Age at Death.

	M.	F.
0 — 5 years	4	1
5 — 10 years	2	–
10 — 20 years	–	–
20 — 30 years	–	1
30 — 40 years	3	1
40 — 50 years	5	3
50 — 60 years	10	5
60 — 70 years	22	14
70 — 80 years	25	22
80 — 90 years	20	26
90 — 100 years	2	7

Although there were 93 Male deaths as compared with 80 Female deaths, there were 7 old ladies who lived to over 90 as compared with 2 men, and also 26 Females lived to over 80 years as compared with 20 men.

The oldest age at death — 96 years, occurred in both a male and female.

CAUSES OF DEATHS

Causes of Deaths	Under 1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	4
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
10. Malignant neoplasm of stomach	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	6
11. Malignant neoplasm of lung and bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	4
12. Malignant neoplasm of breast	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	5
13. Malignant neoplasm of uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	3	9
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	15	29
18. Coronary disease, angina	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	6	15
19. Hypertension with heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	8
20. Other heart disease	—	—	—	—	1	4	8	29	42
21. Other circulatory disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
22. Influenza	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
23. Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4	8
24. Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	6
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	—	1	—	—	1	1	9	15
33. Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
34. All other accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
35. Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
									173

MONTHS OF THE YEAR IN WHICH DEATHS TOOK PLACE

	Deaths that occurred within the District	Deaths that occurred in hospital or while temporarily resident outside	Total
January	12	5	17
February	9	5	14
March	18	8	26
April	10	9	19
May	8	4	12
June	4	2	6
July	2	1	3
August	6	7	13
September	12	2	14
October	9	5	14
November	9	2	11
December	18	6	24
	117	56	173

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of Age.

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	4	1	5
Illegitimate	—	—	—
TOTAL	4	1	5

Causes of Deaths of Infants under 1 year.

Sex	Age	Cause of Death
Female	22 hours	Prematurity
Male	2 months	Laryngeal Obstruction – abscess of neck
Male	4 months	Meningococcal Meningitis
Male	2 days	Prematurity
Male	2 days	Congenital Heart Disease

Infant Mortality Rate.

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year in Dursley Rural District per 1,000 live births 19.01

Death Rate of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 19.84

Death Rate of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births .. Nil

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year in England and Wales per 1,000 related live births 23.1

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of Age.

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	1	3

Number of Women dying in, or in Consequence of Childbirth: Nil.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS, 1957

Disease	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4-5 years	6-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-34 years	35-44 years	45-65 years	Over 65 years	Age Unknown	Total
Whooping Cough ..	3	3	8	6	24	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	58
Scarlet Fever ..	—	1	2	1	2	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	14
Measles	2	16	20	13	50	67	19	2	1	1	1	—	2	194
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	4
Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	6	7	1	20

TOTAL 294

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN PARISHES, 1957

Parish	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Encephalitis	Dysentery	Poliomyelitis
Cam	15	19	5	7	2	—	—	2
Coaley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dursley	2	3	1	2	1	—	—	—
Kingswood	77	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
North Nibley	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nympsfield	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slimbridge	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stinchcombe	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uley	2	19	2	—	—	1	—	—
Wotton-under-Edge	92	13	4	10	—	—	1	—
TOTAL	194	58	14	20	3	1	1	2

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 3 people died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and one died from Tubercular Kidneys. Two of the Pulmonary cases were males. The average age of death of these four cases was 51.75 years. Two other people who suffered from the disease died during the year but Pulmonary Tuberculosis was not the primary cause of death.

There are now 144 cases on the Register as compared with 141 in 1956.

Cases remaining on Register.

	M	F	Total
Pulmonary	66	44	110
Non-pulmonary	15	19	34
Total	81	63	144

Table showing Ages of New Cases and In-transfers and Deaths.

	New cases & In-Transfers				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
Age	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—25	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
35—45	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
45—55	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
55—65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47.

Removal of Persons in need of care and attention to suitable premises.

It was not found necessary to investigate any cases during the year.

ANTHRAX ORDER, 1938.

During the year five cases of suspected Anthrax in animals were notified but none were confirmed.

INTERNATIONAL VACCINATION CERTIFICATES.

During the year seventy-four International Vaccination Certificates were signed by the General Practitioners in this District and were stamped and countersigned by me.

HOUSING.

During the year substantial progress has been made in dealing with unfit dwellings.

Three Clearance Areas were declared during the year comprising eighteen houses. These were as follows:—

The Trench, Woodmancote, Dursley (7 houses)
Stanthill Cottages, Uley Road, Dursley (6 houses)
Hill Square, Silver Street, Dursley (5 houses)

The three Clearance Orders were confirmed by the Ministry.

In addition to the above, Notices of Time and Place were served under Provisions of Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, in respect of sixteen individual unfit houses.

It was estimated that during the five-year period commencing 1st September, 1955, we would deal with 165 unfit houses and at 31st December, 1957, we had dealt with 109 which represents 65% of our target figure.

Notices under the provisions of Section 92 of the Public Health Act, 1936, have also been served during the year in respect of essential repairs to many dwellings.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

I would like to thank Mr. A. W. Hughes of the Gazette Office for his co-operation in furnishing the following information:

Rainfall in inches during 1957.

January	3.31 ins.
February	3.92 ins.
March	2.89 ins.
April	0.13 ins.
May	1.56 ins.
June	1.83 ins.
July	3.45 ins.
August	2.75 ins.
September	4.05 ins.
October	2.54 ins.
November	2.16 ins.
December	2.66 ins.
TOTAL:	31.25 ins.

Total Number of days with rain — 172.

Total Number with 0.04 ins. or more — 139.

Wettest Day — February 7th — 1.22 ins.

Driest Month — April — 0.13 ins.

Mean of Temperature.

	Minimum	Maximum	Prevailing Wind
January	32.26	45.80	S
February	34.96	49.07	S
March	41.03	57.80	S
April	38.53	63.30	NE
May	40.51	67.90	NE
June	47.63	80.33	SW
July	53.51	77.41	S
August	51.19	73.38	SW
September	47.86	65.0	SW
October	42.12	60.61	SW
November	36.90	47.26	NE
December	34.83	43.67	SE

Coldest Day — December 15th — 20°F.
Hottest Day — July 6th — 93°F.

VACCINATIONS AND IMMUNISATIONS
DURSLEY RURAL DISTRICT
Return for the Year ending 31st December, 1957.

VACCINATION—SMALLPOX

	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 years & over	Total
Primary	107	8	13	15	16	159
Re-vaccinations ...	–	–	1	4	8	13
County	3,017	190	225	394	868	4,694

VACCINATION—WHOOPING COUGH

	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	Total
Whooping Cough Vaccination ...	107	55	26	14	202
Combined Diphtheria/Whooping Cough Prophylaxis (Obtained by & given by General Practitioners)	89	47	25	12	173
County	3,464	912	336	143	4,855
County (Combined)	2,196	643	202	102	3,143

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Children born in

1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943
16	198	189	182	195	229	317	225	225	255	244	231	197	240	231

TOTAL: 3,174

GRAND TOTAL (County)

813 4414 4696 4763 4809 5497 5763 5742 6270 6354 6424 5226 4308 5522 5259

TOTAL: 75,850

ESTIMATED CHILD POPULATION (County)

Under 1-year	1-5 years	5-15 years	Total under 15 years
7,330	27,870	76,000	111,200

IMMUNITY INDEX (County)

11.1	67.0	45.9	48.1

PART II.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER, SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

DURSLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I present to you my eleventh Annual Report.

During the year substantial progress was made with the Dursley Comprehensive Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme. The new disposal works at Coaley Junction have been completed but the Contractors' maintenance period has not yet expired.

Work commenced during the year on the Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme and I have made a more detailed reference to this in the body of my Report.

Considerable progress has been made in dealing with unfit properties both by Clearance Area procedure and by dealing with individual unfit properties. A close liaison has continued between the Housing Manager and the Public Health Department which has enabled the most appropriate action under the Housing Act to be taken at the most opportune time.

The year saw one change in Staff. Mr. R. W. Baldrey, Additional Public Health Inspector, left in September to take up an appointment as a Health Inspector with the Federation of Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. At the end of the year this vacancy had not been filled.

I acknowledge with thanks the Report of the Housing Manager which I have included in my Report.

Finally, I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for their continued help and consideration and to thank the Staff of the Department for their conscientiousness and loyalty.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. J. DIMERY.

Council Offices,
Kingshill,
DURSLEY,
Glos.

Engineer, Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, 1957.

The following results have been obtained from the two sets of apparatus which have continued in use during the year.

Total solids deposited expressed as tons per square mile

	Upper Cam	Council Offices
January	6.57	6.67
February	6.36	2.54
March	5.11	5.70
April	1.90	2.86
May	3.58	5.14
June	5.40	4.63
July	5.25	5.03
August	6.88	6.01
September	3.34	5.58
October	4.80	4.62
November	4.71	3.83
December	5.92	6.40

Milligrams of Sulphur Trioxide per day per 100 sq. cm. of Lead Peroxide.

	Upper Cam	Council Offices	Grammar School
January	0.46	0.58	—
February ...	1.83	0.48	—
March	0.67	0.92	—
April	1.15	1.70	—
May	0.58	0.76	—
June	0.36	0.47	0.25
July	0.17	0.12	0.09
August	0.28	0.50	0.27
September	0.63	0.35	0.59
October	1.05	0.75	0.70
November	1.83	2.68	1.03
December	0.73	1.88	1.12

Mr. E. G. Whittle, the Public Analyst, has kindly submitted a report on our Dursley Survey which is as follows:—

" For most of the year the depositions each month at the Street Farm and the Council Offices sites have been remarkably in parallel, and the final total deposits are respectively 59.8 and 59.0 tons per square mile. The rainfall in inches being 28.6 and 26.9. Such depositions are much more in line with typical figures for rural depositions and are certainly a marked improvement on the 1956 figures of Upper Cam Vicarage (and later Street Farm) 73.2 tons in 11 months, and Council Offices 94 tons in the year, for strictly comparable rainfall of the order of 25 inches.

The Street Farm sulphur pollution also shows a slight improvement of 0.81 mgms. of Sulphur Trioxide per 100 sq.cm. per day calculated over the year (against 0.85 in 1956) and at the Council Offices 0.93 (against 1.07 in 1956). All in all the pollution picture for Dursley in 1957 is distinctly better than the previous year when the results were compared with those pertaining to the

residential area around the Bristol Zoological Gardens the data for which is 105 tons deposit and 1.05 average Sulphur Trioxide for the current year.

Two visits were made to Dursley in May in order to give possible technical help with the problem of a smell nuisance alleged to emanate from a large local industrial works. This nuisance was particularly troublesome to staff and students at the Grammar School. Several tests were made at the offending works with the full co-operation of the management and certainly at the time there was no evidence of significant amounts of sulphur dioxide, sulphuretted hydrogen or carbon monoxide emanating from the roof vents.

Nevertheless it was agreed to set up in the School grounds a lead peroxide cylinder for a limited period. The 7 months survey produced a total sulphur figure of 0.58 which calculated to a full year would have been 0.97 a figure only slightly more than that at the Council Offices (0.93). This information would tend to suggest that sulphur dioxide was not the cause of the nuisance alleged by occupants of the School."

Mr. T. B. Chaffe, the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, has made a special study of Atmospheric Pollution and was successful in passing the Royal Society of Health's qualifying examination which was held in London in July, 1957.

MILK SAMPLES (Bacteriological Examination).

Throughout the year we have continued to take samples of raw milk to ensure that it is bacteriologically satisfactory before pasteurisation and samples of pasteurised milk have also been taken. Almost all the milk consumed in this area is either pasteurised or sterilised, the quantity of sterilised milk consumed being small.

During the year, 35 samples of raw milk were taken, 11 of which were unsatisfactory. 7 samples of pasteurised milk were taken, all of which were satisfactory.

Results of raw milk samples are sent to the County Milk Production Officer and results of pasteurised samples are sent to the County Public Health Officer. I am pleased to say that we continue to be given every co-operation by these Officers.

MILK SAMPLES (Biological Examination).

During the year, 39 results were received of samples submitted to be examined for the presence of Tuberculosis and Brucella Abortus (Contagious Abortion). Fortunately all the results were negative. This is the second year running when only negative results have been received which to me suggests that the state of animal health in this district has improved.

ICE-CREAM AND ICE-LOLLY SAMPLES (Bacteriological and Chemical Examination).

17 samples of Ice-cream were taken during the year, one of which was unsatisfactory. They were all submitted for the Plate Count, presence of B. Coli and Methylene Blue test. As a result of the Methylene Blue test the samples were placed in the following Ministry of Health provisional bacteriological grades.

	Grades			
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**
Number of Samples ...	12	5	—	—
Percentage	70.6%	29.4%	—	—

7 samples of Ice-lolly were taken, 2 of which were unsatisfactory.

ICE-CREAM AND ICE-LOLLY SAMPLES (Fat Content and Chemical Examination).

5 samples of Ice-cream were submitted to determine the fat content. The result of one sample showed that the fat content was near the permitted minimum standard; the manufacturer's attention was drawn to this and the result of a repeat sample was satisfactory.

2 samples of Ice-lolly were submitted for chemical analysis and the results showed that they were of satisfactory composition and free from toxic materials.

SYNTHETIC CREAM.

Following an adverse report on a sample of Synthetic Cream taken in an adjoining district but manufactured in this district an investigation was made at the premises concerned. It was found that the water used for mixing the Synthetic Cream was taken from the hot water system at the bakery and this supply also passed through a water softener. On sampling it was found that the hot water supply had very high counts and considerable work was undertaken in cleaning and sterilising the whole system before the trouble was properly overcome.

LICENSED PREMISES.

During the last year the Survey of Licensed Premises in the district was completed. This survey showed that a considerable amount of work was required at the various premises throughout the district and it was realised at that time that it would not be practicable for all the improvement works to be carried out in a short period of time.

The breweries and other owners concerned agreed to programme their scheme for improvement works such that progress could be made over a period. I am pleased to report that progress has continued steadily during the year.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955.

The work of the routine inspection of Food Premises has continued throughout the year and improvements both in premises and handling methods have continued to be made.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The following foodstuffs were inspected during the year and voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption:—

Tinned Meat	22 tins	Equivalent to approximately	59	lbs.
Tinned Vegetables	86 tins	,, ,, ,,	100	lbs.
Tinned Fruit	116 tins	,, ,, ,,	139	lbs.
Tinned Fish	9 tins	,, ,, ,,	5	lbs.
Tinned Milk	9 tins	,, ,, ,,	15	pints
Miscellaneous Tinned Foods	32 tins	,, ,, ,,	29	lbs.
Meat			3	lbs.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS.

Slaughtering took place regularly during the year at two Licensed Slaughterhouses and the following table gives details of the animals slaughtered and the meat condemned:—

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed ...	103	—	6	362	—	—
Number inspected ...	103	—	6	362	—	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	14	—	—	4	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci	13.6%	—	0%	1.1%	—	—
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	4.9%	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

All condemned meat was disposed of at our controlled Refuse Tip.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

Some routine visits have been made to shop premises in connection with certain duties delegated to us by the County Council, but much work under this Act still remains to be carried out.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

22 new applications were received for Licences to station and use Moveable Dwellings within the District and 32 applications were made for the renewal of existing Licences during the year. The total number licensed at the end of the year was 52. Two of the new applications for a Licence were refused.

There is still only one licensed site in the area and this was used mostly during the summer months by caravans staying for only a short period.

Almost without exception the caravans licensed in this area are used as permanent dwellings all the year round. The families vary from newly married couples to older married couples with two or three children. To date our greatest worry with caravans has been the question of overcrowding and whilst there is no legal standard laid down there is no doubt in my mind that overcrowding does exist when married couples with three or more children occupy the normal size of caravan.

HOUSING.

(a)	Number of Post War Dwellings completed by the Council to 31.12.57	805
	Number of Post War Dwellings completed by Private Enterprise ...	256
	TOTAL:	1,061

(b) Number of Houses completed by the Council during 1957 comprising:

2	one-bedroom flats
2	two-bedroom flats
4	bed-recess bungalows
7	two-bedroom bungalows
	15

(c)	Number of Private Enterprise Houses completed during 1957 ...	56
	TOTAL:	71

The Council have, at the following estates, sufficient land to erect approximately 187 dwellings:

Woodfield	50	Roads and Sewers completed.
Rangers	50	Roads and Services completed
Pitman Place	60	Roads and Services partly completed.
Boulton Lane	27	Clearance Area (Works not commenced).

Houses completed under Private Enterprise.

Dursley	4
Cam	41
Slimbridge	1
Stinchcombe	2
Wotton-under-Edge	7
Nympsfield	1
	56

SMALL DWELLINGS ACQUISITION ACTS.

Valuations of property were made and consideration was given to 24 applications for advances under the above Act, involving a total sum of approximately £30,000. 5 applications were disapproved and 3 withdrawn.

HOUSING ACT, 1949, Section 4.

Advances for acquiring, repairing and improving Houses.

12 applications for advances under the above Act were considered and grants amounting to approximately £9,000 were approved during the year.

HOUSING ACTS, 1949 and 1952—IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

Applications for Improvement Grants under the above Acts totalled 42, during 1957, of which 2 were withdrawn and 1 revised, and once again, I reiterate the satisfaction of seeing so many properties being preserved through this medium, including some sub-standard dwellings which would undoubtedly have eventually been fit for demolition only.

39 schemes were actually approved to the value of £39,000 and grants given amounted to £10,252.

The number of Grants offered since the Council's decision to implement the provisions of the Acts in this District total 183, for which a total sum for grants of £43,542 has been made. Of the 183 grants approved, 19 were for properties which came within Class 5. The majority of the houses improved were owner/occupied.

HOUSING MANAGEMENT.

I am indebted to the Housing Manager for the following report on the letting of Council Houses in the District:—

A. **House Letting.**

During the year 1957, 65 families were re-housed by the Council in accordance with the Council's house-letting policy. This figure is considerably less than the corresponding figures for 1954, 1955 and 1956 and is accounted for by the fact that only 13 new houses were available for letting in the period under review.

Analysis of Lettings in 1957.

1.	**Families rehoused from Unfit Houses.**		
	Clearance Areas	6	
	Individual Representations	12	
		—	18
2.	**Families rehoused as a result of their landlords having obtained Court Order for possession**		9
3.	**Families rehoused to allow Road Improvement Schemes to proceed**		4
4.	**Medical Cases**—Tuberculosis		3
5.	**General Needs**		31
	TOTAL		65

The 13 new dwellings were of the smaller units of accommodation and were let to aged persons. The problem of under-occupation of three-bedroom houses is at present being dealt with and a serious effort is being made by means of suitable transfers when either new or existing houses become available for letting.

B. **Repairs and Maintenance of Council Houses.**

The increased repair and maintenance staff mentioned in the Reports of 1955 and 1956 is now working effectively. The emphasis, so far as day to day repairs works will allow, is on the improvement of the general standard of pre-war Council Houses in the District. Work carried out, and being continued, involves the renewal of porches and chimney heads, rendering of concrete surfaces, re-pointing of brickwork, replacement of old firegrates and ranges with modern tiled grates, all by Direct Labour, and external re-decoration by both Direct Labour and Contractors.

WATER SUPPLY UNDERTAKING.

Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme.

It is with some considerable relief that I am, at last, able to report that the work has commenced on a major part of the Comprehensive Scheme, embodying the construction of the high level reservoir at Breakheart, new pumping station and plant at Millend, new pumps at Caswell and supply main to Ashmead Reservoir.

For the past 10 years it has only been with difficulty that the District has been kept adequately supplied, more particularly during the summer months. This has been due to the shortage in supplies, limited capacity of pumping plant, storage reservoirs and distribution mains.

Each year, since 1947, work involving collection of other sources of supply, provision of additional plant and mains have had to be put in hand in order that the supply could be maintained until the comprehensive scheme became a reality. For instance in 1949, Wotton and Kingswood supply was augumented by the

collection of a spring at Greenhay Farm, Coombe; in 1951, an 8 h.p. Electric Motor and Centrifugal Pump was installed to boost water to the higher parts of The Butts, Wotton-under-Edge; in 1952, a bulk supply of approximately 25,000 gallons per day for Slimbridge and Cambridge villages was obtained from the Gloucester Corporation mains; in 1954, a bulk supply of 50,000 gallons daily, mainly for Kingswood, was obtained from the West Gloucestershire Water Company, and for that reason a 20,000 gallons reservoir situated at Little Tor, Wotton-under-Edge, was constructed and a pumping main laid to the reservoir from the Company's main in Wortley Village; in 1956, it was found necessary to increase the bulk supply from the Gloucester Corporation of a maximum of 100,000 gallons daily to an increase of 50,000 gallons daily. This year the laying of a 4" supply main from Woodfield Reservoir to the Yew Tree Inn was carried out to increase the pressure and improve the distribution in Stinchcombe Village, Yew Tree and Taits Hill Areas.

Existing Supplies.

99% of the area is supplied by the Undertaking.

The water is not plumbo-solvent and all supplies are chlorinated.

The total consumption has remained steady with a maximum daily consumption of 835,000 gallons and a minimum daily consumption of 750,000 gallons.

Details of Undertaking.

Dursley. Area No. 1.

Serving the Parishes of Dursley, Cam, Stinchcombe, Slimbridge, Uley, Nympsfield, North Nibley and Coaley.

This area, with the exception of Coaley Parish, is supplied from four sources:

(a) A 60 ft. well near Caswell, Dursley. G.L. 320 feet O.D.

(b) Springs issuing from Marlstone situated at Caswell, near Dursley, at a level of approximately 270 feet O.D.

(c) Spring issuing from Marlstone and Cotswold Sand situated at Millend, North Nibley, at a level of approximately 275 feet O.D.

(d) A bulk supply from the Gloucester Corporation.

There are three main Pumping Stations, one near Caswell drawing its supply from the well; one at Caswell supplied from Caswell springs, and one at Millend, North Nibley, supplied from Millend Springs. All three of the above Pumping Stations deliver water to a 90,000 gallons High Level Reservoir situated at Whiteway, near Dursley. (T.W.L. 435 feet O.D.). From this

Reservoir the water gravitates or is boosted to the following service reservoirs:

Woodfield: 80,000 gallons. T.W.L. 375 feet O.D.—serving part of Cam and Stinchcombe Parish.

Ashmead: 5,000 gallons. T.W.L. 404 feet O.D.— serving part of Cam.

Whitecourt, Uley: 20,000 gallons T.W.L. 500 feet O.D.—serving Uley.

Nympsfield: 8,000 gallons. T.W.L. 805 feet O.D.—serving Nympsfield.

Crawley, Uley: 5,000 gallons. T.W.L. 685 feet O.D.—serving small hillside area at Crawley.

The parish of North Nibley obtains its supply from Millend Springs. The water is pumped to a 20,000 gallons reservoir at North Nibley (T.W.L. 450 feet O.D.).

The parish of Slimbridge and part of Cam are supplied by gravitation from the Gloucester Corporation's reservoir situated at Leathern Bottle.

The total capacity of the Reservoirs for the above Districts are as follows:

Whiteway	.. ..	90,000
Woodfield	..	80,000
Ashmead	.. ..	5,000
Whitecourt	..	20,000
Nympsfield	..	8,000
Crawley	.. ..	5,000
North Nibley	..	20,000
	Total	228,000 gallons

This is equal to 9 hours storage.

The estimated minimum yield of the existing sources per day is:

Caswell	.. ..	174,000
Deep Well	.. ..	24,000
Millend	.. ..	240,000
Gloucester Corporation		150,000 (by agreement)
	Total	588,000

Coaley Supply.

This is a separate supply to the Village of Coaley, obtained from two springs situated at Tyning, near Tickshill, at a level of approximately 450 feet O.D. The Springs issue from a bed of limestone. The water is collected in small chambers and conveyed

through Cast Iron pipes to a small reservoir of 10,000 gallons capacity (T.W.L. 400 feet O.D.) from which the village is fed by gravitation. The quantity is sufficient but the quality has proved unsatisfactory at the source, but samples taken from the mains after chlorination have proved satisfactory.

It is the Council's intention, when conditions permit, to dispense with these Springs and extend their main from the Dursley supply. The existing mains through the village were laid over 70 years ago and diminish near the village Church from 3″ to 2″ diameter. These pipes are in a very poor condition and numerous repairs have to be carried out continually. It is essential that these mains should be relaid as soon as possible.

Wotton-under-Edge and Kingswood. Area No. 2.

The above parishes are supplied from six sources:

(a) Two Springs at Tyley Bottom, Wotton, issuing from Cotswold Sands at a level of approximately 330 feet O.D.

(b) Two Springs at Frogend, Wotton, issuing from Cotswold Sands at a level of approximately 290 feet O.D.

(c) A Spring at Greenhay Farm, Wotton, issuing from Cotswold Sands at approximately 300 feet O.D.

(d) Eight Springs at Hamblins Brake, Wotton, issuing from Fullers Earth at a level of approximately 700 feet contour.

(e) Spring near The Lakes, Wotton, issuing from Cotswold Sands at a level of approximately 220 feet O.D.

(f) A bulk supply from the West Gloucestershire Water Company.

Samples from Hamblins Brake have proved most unsatisfactory and apart from the quality the quantity too is unsatisfactory. There are eight springs collected in small chambers about 2/3 feet under the surface of the ground. They are situated near the 700 feet contour and the yield fluctuates very rapidly according to rainfall. During the period of dry seasons it drops as low as 5,000 gallons per day, while during the Winter, the yield is as much as 50,000 gallons per day.

The Springs from Tyley Bottom, Greenhay, Frogend and The Lakes gravitate to a 50,000 gallon collection tank situated near Coombe, Wotton-under-Edge. Adjoining this collection tank is a pumping station which delivers the water to a 99,000 gallon reservoir at Coombe Hill. T.W.L. 510 feet O.D.

Hamblins Brake springs gravitate direct to Coombe Hill Reservoir. From this Reservoir the parish of Wotton is supplied.

The parish of Kingswood is supplied from the West Gloucestershire Water Company's mains. The water is pumped to a 20,000 gallon Reservoir, T.W.L. 350 feet, situated at Little Tor, Wotton-under-Edge.

The total capacity of the Reservoirs is:

Coombe Hill, Wotton	99,000
Kingswood	20,000
	119,000 gallons

This is equal to 15 hours storage.

The estimated minimum yield of the existing sources per day is:

Tyley Bottom Springs	85,000
Frogend Springs	15,000
Greenhay Springs	15,000
Hamblins Brake	5,000
The Lakes Spring	5,000
	125,000
Bulk Supply—West Gloucestershire Water Company	50,000 (By agreement)
	175,000 gallons

All supplies are chlorinated.

The average consumption of water per head per day for all purposes throughout the year was 44.8 made up as follows:

Domestic ..	36.6 gallons per head per day.
Industrial ..	5.2 gallons per head per day.
Agricultural ..	3.0 gallons per head per day.
Total	44.8

There are approximately 120 miles of mains and something over 600 valves and hydrants.

180 new connections were made during the year.

Parish	No. of Houses connected	Meter	Total
Dursley	7	5	12
Cam	118	3	121
Coaley	2	—	2
Slimbridge	8	—	8
Stinchcombe	4	—	4
North Nibley	—	2	2
Wotton-under-Edge	26	1	27
Kingswood	1	2	3
Uley	—	1	1
Nympsfield	—	—	—
Owlpen	—	—	—
	166	14	180

through Cast Iron pipes to a small reservoir of 10,000 gallons capacity (T.W.L. 400 feet O.D.) from which the village is fed by gravitation. The quantity is sufficient but the quality has proved unsatisfactory at the source, but samples taken from the mains after chlorination have proved satisfactory.

It is the Council's intention, when conditions permit, to dispense with these Springs and extend their main from the Dursley supply. The existing mains through the village were laid over 70 years ago and diminish near the village Church from 3″ to 2″ diameter. These pipes are in a very poor condition and numerous repairs have to be carried out continually. It is essential that these mains should be relaid as soon as possible.

Wotton-under-Edge and Kingswood. Area No. 2.

The above parishes are supplied from six sources:

(a) Two Springs at Tyley Bottom, Wotton, issuing from Cotswold Sands at a level of approximately 330 feet O.D.

(b) Two Springs at Frogend, Wotton, issuing from Cotswold Sands at a level of approximately 290 feet O.D.

(c) A Spring at Greenhay Farm, Wotton, issuing from Cotswold Sands at approximately 300 feet O.D.

(d) Eight Springs at Hamblins Brake, Wotton, issuing from Fullers Earth at a level of approximately 700 feet contour.

(e) Spring near The Lakes, Wotton, issuing from Cotswold Sands at a level of approximately 220 feet O.D.

(f) A bulk supply from the West Gloucestershire Water Company.

Samples from Hamblins Brake have proved most unsatisfactory and apart from the quality the quantity too is unsatisfactory. There are eight springs collected in small chambers about 2/3 feet under the surface of the ground. They are situated near the 700 feet contour and the yield fluctuates very rapidly according to rainfall. During the period of dry seasons it drops as low as 5,000 gallons per day, while during the Winter, the yield is as much as 50,000 gallons per day.

The Springs from Tyley Bottom, Greenhay, Frogend and The Lakes gravitate to a 50,000 gallon collection tank situated near Coombe, Wotton-under-Edge. Adjoining this collection tank is a pumping station which delivers the water to a 99,000 gallon reservoir at Coombe Hill. T.W.L. 510 feet O.D.

Hamblins Brake springs gravitate direct to Coombe Hill Reservoir. From this Reservoir the parish of Wotton is supplied.

The parish of Kingswood is supplied from the West Gloucestershire Water Company's mains. The water is pumped to a 20,000 gallon Reservoir, T.W.L. 350 feet, situated at Little Tor, Wotton-under-Edge.

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION ON SAMPLES OF WATER TAKEN FROM THE COUNCIL'S SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

	Tap in Messrs. Walters Bakehouse Dursley Main Supply	Tap in Messrs. Walters Bakehouse Dursley Main Supply	Tap in Messrs. Walters Bakehouse. Dursley Main Supply	Tap in Messrs. Walters Bakehouse Dursley Main Supply	Tap in Messrs. Fearis Bakehouse Dursley Main Supply
PARTS PER MILLION					
Date	1.1.57	11.2.57	29.2.57	18.3.57	18.3.57
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180°C.)	—	—	—	—	—
Mineral Matter	—	—	—	—	—
Loss on ignition	—	—	—	—	—
Chlorine as Chlorides	—	—	—	—	—
Total Oxidised Nitrogen	—	—	—	—	—
Nitrite Nitrogen	—	—	—	—	—
Free Ammonia	—	—	—	—	—
Albuminoid Ammonia	—	—	—	—	—
Total Hardness (By Sodium Versenate)	—	—	—	—	—
Per. Hardness (By Sodium Versenate)	—	—	—	—	—
pH	—	—	—	—	—
Metals	—	—	—	—	—
Residual Chlorine	—	—	—	—	—
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION					
Number of colonies per ml. of original water developing at 37°C.	41	51	23	2	1
At 20 — 22°C.	8	6	820	2	1
Probable number of coli-aerogenes organisms per 100 ml. of original water	0	0	0	0	0
Faecal B. coli type I present/absent	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION ON SAMPLES OF WATER TAKEN FROM THE COUNCIL'S SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

	Tap at 13, Draycott Bungalows, Cam. Glos. Corporation Supply.	Tap at Council Offices, Kingshill, Dursley. Dursley Mains Supply	Tap at 74, Uley Road, Dursley. Dursley Mains Supply	Tap at 3, Bristol Road, Cambridge. Glos. Corporation Supply.	Tap at 10, Crow Meadow, Kingswood. West Glos. Water Co. Supply.
PARTS PER MILLION					
Date	18.3.57	1.5.57	1.5.57	23.5.57	14.8.57
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180°C.)	—	—	—	—	—
Mineral Matter	—	—	—	—	—
Loss on ignition	—	—	—	—	—
Chlorine as Chlorides	—	—	—	—	—
Total Oxidised Nitrogen	—	—	—	—	—
Nitrite Nitrogen	—	—	—	—	—
Free Ammonia	—	—	—	—	—
Albuminoid Ammonia	—	—	—	—	—
Total Hardness	—	—	—	—	—
Per. Hardness By Sodium Versenate	—	—	—	—	—
pH	—	—	—	—	—
Metals	—	—	—	—	—
Residual Chlorine	—	—	—	—	—
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION					
Number of colonies per ml. of original water developing at 37°C.	1	1	0	7	1
At 20 — 22°C.	31	120	95	230	1
Probable number of coli-aerogenes organisms per 100 ml. of original water	0	0	0	0	0
Faecal B. coli type I present/absent	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Considerable progress has been made with the Comprehensive Scheme.

The new Disposal Works for Dursley, Cam, and Uley, situated in Coaley Parish, has been completed and is now in operation although it is still under the Contractors' maintenance period.

The flow of sewage passing through the Works is recorded by means of a Flume and Lea recording apparatus. The average dry weather flow at the present time is approximately 500,000 gallons daily.

The Works comprise:

A screening chamber with mechanical rake for removing screenings.

Three circular settlement tanks fitted with rotary sludge scrapers.

Three percolating filters with Dosing Chamber.

Four Humus Tanks.

Thirty Sludge drying beds.

Stormwater tanks, Pumping Station and Administration Building.

The introduction of recirculation of filtered effluent back to the dosing chamber, mixing with the incoming sewage before filtration has a beneficial effect on the filters and can increase the rate of filtration.

The removal of sludge from the drying beds has still to be carried out manually, although the purchase of a mechanical dumper has proved invaluable, in the removal and conveyance of sludge from the beds.

The new length of sewer from the Outfall works up to a field below the Dursley Grammar School was laid and work commenced on the laying of the sewer towards the village of Uley. In the very near future Uley village will have a sewerage system.

Approval to the scheme for Wotton-under-Edge and Kingswood has not yet been obtained. It is proposed to have an arrangement with the Thornbury Rural District Council whereby drainage from Charfield village is treated at the Sewage Disposal Works to be constructed in the new scheme for Wotton-under-Edge and Kingswood.

At the time of preparing this report news has been received of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government's approval to the scheme for Coaley.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

268 visits were made to the Disposal Works at Coaley and Wotton and 6 samples were taken.

Small improvements have been carried out at the Wotton-under-Edge Disposal Plant and maintenance work necessary has been considerable in order to keep the works operating reasonably well as the circumstances will allow. The filters, particularly, have been giving trouble due to the frequent collapsing of portions of the circular walls.

Samples of the effluent discharging into the stream have not been satisfactory and, in my opinion, it is not possible to obtain a satisfactory sample under the present conditions.

Plans were prepared and enlargements obtained of the district to be served by the new sewer between Dursley and Uley village for the purpose of preparing in advance the positions of junctions for house drainage. To date 42 houses have been surveyed, positions of junctions plotted and plans forwarded to the Consultant Engineers.

Small Disposal Plants.

The number of small disposal plants and septic tanks in the District serving Council House Estates is 15. (Uley 4; Nympsfield 1, Slimbridge 1, North Nibley 3, Coaley 4, Kingswood 2).

The small disposal plants total 8. (Uley 2, Nympsfield 1, Stinchcombe 1, North Nibley 1, Coaley 2, Kingswood 1).

These tanks are regularly visited and maintained.

Surveys and levels were taken and plans prepared for the laying of lengths of sewers and construction of septic tanks at North Nibley and Cambridge in order to drain properties which discharged sewage into open ditches.

The scheme for North Nibley was completed, but it has not been possible to commence work at Cambridge due to difficulty in obtaining the site for the tank.

Emptying of Septic Tanks.

The Council continued throughout the year to operate the scheme for the emptying of septic tanks. The work is carried out by the Council's Contractors and the approximate cost for the year was £575. This figure covered the cost of emptying septic tanks at 123 private dwellings and the cost of emptying septic tanks at Council House Estates not connected to the main sewer. The tanks at Council House Estates are emptied quarterly, half-yearly or

annually as occasion demands and a total of 58 such clearances were made during the year.

Arrangements are made through our Contractors for the tanks at business premises to be emptied but this work is carried out on a chargeable basis. No charge however is made for the emptying of tanks serving private dwellings unless the service is required more frequently than once a year.

Our Contractors were obliged to increase their charge on the 1st January, 1957, to 27s. 6d. per hour.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The Council has 8 Public Conveniences in the District. Regular inspections of these are made in connection with their proper maintenance.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928.

During the year, 4 new Petroleum Spirit Storage Licences were issued and 50 Licences were renewed.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

During March, delivery was taken of a new Shelvoke and Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper fitted with a Diesel Engine.

Since that time refuse and salvage collection in the area has been made by means of two Shelvoke and Drewry Fore and Aft Tippers; the oldest vehicle being fitted with a petrol engine.

Following delivery of the new Fore and Aft Tipper the oldest Bantam Karrier Refuse Vehicle was sold. Some good component parts had been stripped from it for use on the Bantam Karrier which is not quite so old. The latter vehicle is now used as a spare vehicle and proves invaluable for this purpose.

The Refuse Tip at Woodend Green Farm, Cam, has continued in use during the year, but the owner of the land has expressed the wish that we should complete tipping on the present field as speedily as possible.

Our Bristol 22 Tipmaster and Condor Scraper have continued to give good service.

The amount of refuse to be collected continues to increase and can be accounted for by the number of new dwellings being erected and the increased use of the service which is being made, particularly by householders in the more rural parts of the District.

Dustbin Hire Scheme.

The scheme whereby the Council provides dustbins on hire has continued during the year. A total of 195 bins were issued, 29 of which were replacements and 166 were initial issues.

The actual issues were as follows:

Light Bins 174.	New Bins 172.	Issued to Council Houses 77.
Heavy Bins 21.	Part Worn 23.	Issued to Private Houses 96.
		Issued to Business Premises 22.

The total number of bins on hire at the end of the year was 1,478.

Salvage.

A special collection of Salvage is made fortnightly from large business premises in the Dursley and Wotton-under-Edge parishes. All other Salvage is collected at the same time as household refuse.

The following Salvage has been collected during the year:

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Value £	s.	d.
Waste Paper	76	9	3	0	480	16	3
Scrap Iron	6	8	0	0	32	0	0
Mixed Metals (Non-ferrous) ..		2	13	0	6	7	0
Rags		7	1	4	5	9	3
				Total	£524	12	6

The price received for Waste paper was increased in July from £6 per ton to £6 10s. 0d. per ton.

COMPLAINTS.

During the year a total of 375 complaints were received and dealt with by the Public Health Department. It is evident by the complaints received that the general public are becoming increasingly conscious of the work undertaken by the Department.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948.

During the year one large industrial firm completed its programme of carrying out major improvements to the convenience blocks throughout its factory. This scheme was carried out progressively over a period of two years and the improvements made in several blocks have been substantial.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	No. of Premises	No. of Inspections	No. of Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(a) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	5	2	1	—
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	56	22	6	—
(c) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	5	—	—	—
TOTAL	66	24	7	—

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found: Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ...					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	6	6	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	7	7	—	—	—

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel, Making, etc.	3	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc. of Buttons, etc.	7	—	—	—	—	—
Textile Weaving	28	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	38	—	—	—	—	—

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The following work was carried out during the year under the provisions of the above Act.

Number of inspections of Private Premises (including Council Houses)	495
Number of inspections of Business Premises	313
Number of inspections of Farms	70
Number of inspections of Council Properties (excluding Council Houses)	29
Number of treatments at Private Premises	116
Number of treatments at Business Premises	85
Number of treatments at Farms	4
Number of treatments at Council Properties	8
Block Control Treatments	10

There has been a tendency for many householders not to report infestations of rats and mice and the main reason for this would appear to be the fact that they assumed a charge would be made if the treatment was carried out by our Rodent Officer. An attempt was normally made by the householder himself to carry out a treatment but all too often his treatment was unsuccessful because he did not fully understand the correct use of the poison. In order to correct this misunderstanding a recent advertisement has been placed in the local newspaper asking people to report infestations of rats and mice and informing them that a free service is given for private dwellings.

Treatments are carried out at business premises and a charge is made for this work. We find that most firms like to enter into a Maintenance Treatment Agreement whereby regular inspections of their premises are made and treatments carried out when this is found necessary. By this method an infestation is treated early and is prevented from becoming a major one.

In the past we have been unable to use a very effective rat poison in our sewers called "Warfarin" because under damp conditions it becomes mouldy and unpalatable to rats within a few days. However, during the year we have experimented with a bait preservative called paranitrophenol and found that this will keep the Warfarin baits free from mould for quite a long period.

It has been usual to use a straight poison such as arsenic or zinc phophide in the treatment of sewers but of course there is always the risk of poison prejudice with these poisons which result in a kill of say 60/70%. There is no poison prejudice with Warfarin and so we decided to use it in the treatment of the Cam and Dursley system of sewers. 10% of the manholes were baited and four weekly visits made. In nine manholes poison was taken and the baits were replaced or topped up as was necessary. Judging by the amount of poison taken it is felt that the treatment was quite effective.

A test bait made on the Wotton-under-Edge system of sewers revealed that no infestation existed.

PUBLIC RELATIONS.

During the year an informal Meeting took place between the Dursley Chamber of Trade and members of the Council Staff in order that members of the Chamber of Trade could ask questions about the various services and functions of the Council.

Many questions were put and answered and without doubt this Meeting proved a success from a Public Relations point of view.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' VISITS AND NOTICES SERVED DURING 1957.

General Sanitation.	No. Inspections or Visits
Water Samples	37
Water Supply	208
Drainage	320
Stables and Piggeries	3
Fried Fish Shops	1
Guest Houses, Lodging Houses and Hostels	6
Moveable Dwellings	78
Factories	76
Bakehouses	18
Public Conveniences	129
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	35
Refuse Collection	345
Refuse Disposal	223
Rats and Mice	66
Atmospheric Pollution	116
Schools (Fumigation)	17
Shops	1
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	258
Petroleum (Consolidation) Act	67
Mortuary	39
Insect Infestations	68
Sewage Disposal	213
Means of Escape in Case of Fire	8
Visits to Court and Meetings	15

HOUSING

Under Public Health Act.

No. of Houses inspected	148
Visits paid to above Houses	380

Under Housing Act.

No. of Houses inspected	122
Visits paid to above Houses	471

Overcrowding.

No. of Houses inspected	12
Visits paid to above Houses	8

Filthy and Verminous Premises.

No. of Houses inspected	15
Visits paid to above Houses	16

Visits under the Rent Act, 1957 1

Miscellaneous Housing Visits 233

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Inquiries in Cases of I.D.	36
Visits re Disinfection	15
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	2

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Visits to Slaughterhouses	166
Inspection of Meat in Transit	12
Visits to Butchers	46
,, Confectioners	3
,, Fishmongers and Poulterers	11
,, Grocers	53
,, Greengrocers and Fruiterers	14
,, Dairies and Milkshops	17
,, Ice-cream Premises	55
,, Food Preparing Premises	1
,, Restaurants	48
,, Street Vendors	15
,, Licensed Premises	176
,, Factory Canteens	5

Visits in Connection with Sampling.

Milk—Bacteriological Examination	56
Milk—Biological Examination	49
Ice-cream	6
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	1
Miscellaneous Food Visits—Condemnation of Foodstuffs	31

NOTICES SERVED

No. of Informal Notices served	74
No. of Informal Notices complied with	98
No. of Statutory Notices served	10
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	10

Stroud Rural District Council

Chairman:
J. W. POWELL, Esq., J.P.

Vice-Chairman:
F. W. STEVENS, Esq.

Clerk of the Council:
Lt.-Col. G. E. G. GADSDEN, D.S.O., M.A.

Councillors:

J. H. Shotter, Esq.
R. W. Greenwood, Esq.
J. W. Teed, Esq.
W. Duncan-Young, Esq.
M. H. Furse, Esq.
W. S. C. Green, Esq.
F. G. Tyler, Esq.
Mrs. E. M. Howell
J. Hepworth, Esq.
W. T. Ireland, Esq.
H. W. King, Esq.
W. H. Maddocks, Esq.
E. Horsfall, Esq.
C. D. Fletcher, Esq.
Dr. G. M. L. Macrae
Brig. L. W. H. Mathias
G. E. Pearce, Esq., M.B.E.
P. R. Symonds, Esq.
Miss M. P. Barron
H. J. Keene, Esq.
G. Sollars, Esq.
Mrs. K. A. Tincker
Col. E. A. Sharpin
R. B. Martin, Esq.
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J. H. A. Anderson, Esq.
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W. E. Critchley, Esq.
F. H. Moore, Esq.
Mrs. A. Young
W. Brown, Esq.
J. V. Gwilliam, Esq.
T. E. Burrell, Esq.
F. Chapman, Esq.
Lt.-Col. E. G. Lutyens-Humfrey

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:
W. J. DOUGLAS COOPER, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Surveyor and Chief Health Inspector:
H. F. CRITCHLEY, A.M.INST.S.E., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Health Inspectors:
C. G. HOWELL, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
F. K. HARROP, D.P.A., M.A.P.H.I.
H. R. ANGUS, A.R.S.H.

Building Inspector:
W. H. RYAN

Engineering Assistant:
M. E. FLETCHER

Pests Officer:
S. JONES

Clerk/Shorthand Typists:
Miss B. SMITH Miss H. COULDREY

Filthy and Verminous Premises.

No. of Houses inspected	15
Visits paid to above Houses	16

Visits under the Rent Act, 1957	1

Miscellaneous Housing Visits	233

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CAUSES OF DEATHS, 1957

	Under 1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	Total
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
Malignant neoplasm of stomach ..	—	—	—	—	1	5	6	3	15
Malignant neoplasm of lung and bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	4	11
Malignant neoplasm of breast	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	5
Malignant neoplasm of uterus	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	—	—	—	—	1	6	4	6	17
Leukæmia, aluekæmia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	—	—	—	—	1	10	8	24	43
Coronary disease, angina	—	—	—	—	2	11	14	16	43
Hypertenision with heart disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6
Other heart disease	1	—	—	—	—	3	21	44	69
Other circulatory disease	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	7
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	5	15
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	7
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	5
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	5	10
Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
All other accidents	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	4
Suicide	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	4
Homicide and operations of war ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
								TOTAL	292

CANCER DEATHS

Cancer of Stomach	15 cases
Cancer of Lung	11 cases
Cancer of Breast	5 cases
Cancer of Uterus	5 cases
Cancer of All other sites	17 cases
TOTAL	53 cases

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of Age.

	M.	F.	Total
	4	1	5
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	1	—	1

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of Age.

	M.	F.	Total
	3	1	4
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	1	—	1

Infant Mortality Rate.

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year in Stroud Rural District per 1,000 live births	12.25
Deaths of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	10.36
Deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..	45.45

Causes of Death of Infants under 1 year of Age.

Male	7 hours	Prematurity and Atelectasis
Female	6 days	Meningocele
Male	1 day	Prematurity
Male	1 hour	Congenital Deformities
Male	7 months	Myocardial Failure from Broncho pneumonia

LONGEVITY TABLE

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0— 5 years	4	3	7
5—10 years	1	1	2
10—20 years	2	1	3
20—30 years	1	—	1
30—40 years	4	2	6
40—50 years	8	2	10
50—60 years	17	11	28
60—70 years	31	26	57
70—80 years	45	53	98
80—90 years	36	33	69
90- 100 years	2	9	11
TOTALS	151	141	292

It will be observed from this Longevity Table that although the number of female deaths was lower than the males, there were 9 old ladies died in the 90-100 year old group as compared with only 2 men. Also in the 70-80 year old group there were 53 ladies as compared with 45 men.

The Most Common Causes of Death during the year were:

Heart Disease (including coronary disease) ..	118 cases
Cancer of all types	53 cases
Vascular lesions of the Nervous System	43 cases
Pneumonia	15 cases
Other defined and ill defined diseases	10 cases
Percentage of people dying from Heart Disease in the district	40%
Percentage of people dying from Cancer in the district	18%

MONTHS OF THE YEAR IN WHICH DEATHS TOOK PLACE

Month	Deaths that occurred within the District	Deaths that occurred in hospital or while temporarily resident outside the area	Totals
January	20	14	34
February	20	4	24
March	17	5	22
April	18	9	27
May	10	11	21
June	11	2	13
July	9	9	18
August	11	7	18
September	19	8	27
October	28	13	41
November	16	3	19
December	21	7	28

From this table it can be observed that the worst months during 1957 for deaths in Stroud Rural District were October, January and December, in that order and that the best month was June.

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS

Stroud General Hospital	22
Gloucester Royal Hospital (Southgate Street)	21
Gloucester Royal Hospital (Great Western Road)	20
Gloucester City Maternity Hospital	2
St. Pauls Nursing Home, Gloucester	2
Westminster Hospital, London	1
Standish Chest Hospital	3
Bristol General Hospital	1
Stroud Maternity Hospital	1
Frenchay Hospital, Bristol	3
Memorial Hospital, Taplow	1
St. Margaret's Nursing Home, Charlton Kings	1
Delancey Hospital, Cheltenham	1
St. Margaret's Hospital, Highworth	1
Royal Sussex County Hospital	1
Cheltenham General Hospital	1
Tetbury & District Hospital	3
Berkeley Hospital	1
New Nursing Home, Stroud	1
TOTAL	87

Therefore approximately 30% of all deaths in Stroud Rural District occurred in hospitals outside the area.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of Age.

	M.	F.	Total
	4	1	5
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	1	—	1

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of Age.

	M.	F.	Total
	3	1	4
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	1	—	1

Infant Mortality Rate.

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year in Stroud Rural District per 1,000 live births	12.25
Deaths of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	10.36
Deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..	45.45

Causes of Death of Infants under 1 year of Age.

Male	7 hours	Prematurity and Atelectasis
Female	6 days	Meningocele
Male	1 day	Prematurity
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Percentage of people dying from Heart Disease in the district	40%
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VACCINATION—WHOOPING COUGH

	Under 1 Year	1 Year	2—4 Years	5—14 Years	Total
Whooping Cough Vaccination ..	265	66	38	32	401
Combined Diphtheria/Whooping Cough Prophylaxis (obtained by and given by General Practioners ..	163	45	13	29	250

TUBERCULOSIS

3 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis occurred during the year, 2 Males and 1 Female, aged 45 and over.

There are now 219 cases on the Register, an increase of 18 during the year; however of these 3 are transfers into the district.

Cases on Register.

	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary	73	86	159
Non-Pulmonary	29	31	60
TOTAL	102	117	219

Table showing ages of New cases and in-transfers and Deaths.

	New Cases and In-Transfers				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
Age	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1— 5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	2	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
25—45	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65—75	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 and over ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

A Mass Radiography Survey was made at the Armoury, Stroud, in July and 2,867 miniature film examinations were completed, of these 1,026 persons attended the Open Sessions. In the rural district during the year the Unit visited a firm, when 224 employees were X-rayed and it is pleasing to record that no cases were found as a result. A hostel for refugees, mainly from Egypt, was also visited early in the year, when 2 cases of inactive tuberculosis were found in the 238 persons who were given X-ray examination.

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES OF VACCINATION.

These certificates have to be countersigned by the Medical Officer of Health for the District in which the General Practitioner resides who has carried out the vaccination.

During the year 220 of these have been stamped and countersigned by me.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47.

Removal of Persons in need of Care and Attention to Suitable Premises

During the year several cases were investigated but it was not found necessary to take compulsory measures under the above Act.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

I have pleasure in submitting a meteorological report for 1957, as kindly supplied to me by Mr. J. B. Powell, your Deputy Clerk.

Rainfall in inches during the year.

January	3.17	22 days
February	3.20	18 days
March	2.40	13 days
April	0.21	4 days
May	1.65	12 days
June	1.56	10 days
July	4.01	22 days
August	4.25	18 days
September	3.38	20 days
October	2.37	16 days
November	1.95	7 days
December	2.93	18 days

Total: 31.08 inches in 180 days.

Wettest day: January 31st—1.13 inches.

Wettest month: August—4.25 inches.

Driest month: April—0.21 inches.

Hottest Day: June 28th—85°F.

Coldest Night: December 5th—19°F. (with ground frost 18°) i.e. 13° air frost.

Temperatures.

	Maximum	Minimum	Mean
January	46.1	35.6	40.8
February	47.6	33.6	40.6
March .. .	55.7	42.0	48.8
April	56.6	37.9	47.2
May	60.3	40.6	50.4
June	72.4	46.5	59.4
July	70.6	52.7	61.7
August	68.2	50.8	59.5
September	61.4	46.1	53.7
October	59.0	41.7	50.3
November	46.9	35.6	41.2
December	44.9	32.9	38.9

Mean of maximum for year—57.4°F.
Mean of minimum for year—41.3°F.
Mean temperature for year—49.3°F.

PART II.

REPORT OF SURVEYOR AND CHIEF HEALTH INSPECTOR STROUD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your information my report of the work carried out by the Department during 1957.

It is pleasing to record that building activity has remained at a high level, 602 plans being deposited. This represents an increase of 30% since 1954. No less than 227 new dwellings were completed.

The unfit houses programme has been continued with vigour, 71 houses being dealt with and 6 Clearance Areas being declared. Redevelopment of cleared sites is progressing well and rehousing of displaced families. Close co-operation is maintained with the Architect and Housing Manager, for teamwork is essential in this difficult task.

Forty-three Improvement Grants were authorised during the year, 13 less than in 1956. It may not be realised that improvement grants make a substantial contribution towards saving houses from closure or demolition, for it is estimated that in about one-third of the grants given, such action would have been necessary had not modernisation taken place.

There are 122 factories registered under the Factories Act. I feel there can be few Rural Districts fortunate enough to have so many factories manufacturing such a wide range of articles.

Four hundred and eight premises manufacture or sell food or drink, and 382 visits were paid in connection with the Food Hygiene Regulations. Very good results have come from these visits and hygiene standards are steadily improving.

Although over 500 new dwellings have been built in the last three years no increase has been made in the scavenging, collecting and disposal staff. Ninety-five per cent of the district is covered by a weekly collection, a service achieved by few Rural Districts.

I am glad to record that salvage receipts at £2,061 showed an increase of about 10% over 1956.

The main drainage of the district progressed further with the completion of the Eastcombe and Bussage Scheme. During the year a Ministry Engineer and Medical Officer made an informal investigation into the sewerage problems at Chalford.

Again incorporated in this report are sections dealing with the Stroud Water Board, the Stroud Joint Sewerage Works, and

Housing Management. My thanks are due to Mr. Peters, Mr. Boothman and Mr. Russell for their co-operation in this report.

I am glad to say that no staff changes have taken place during the year and I would like to express my appreciation of the way all members have carried out their duties.

Finally I have received every assistance and help from the Chairman, Clerk, officers and members of the Council. I would thank them for this support which makes my work possible.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

H. F. CRITCHLEY.

Surveyor and Chief Health Inspector.

Council Chambers,

John Street,

Stroud,

Gloucestershire.

WATER SUPPLY.

Little change has taken place with regard to the main supply throughout the district, and routine samples taken regularly have shown a satisfactory standard.

The number of private dwellings taking supplies from wells and springs is still diminishing, but not as rapidly as could be desired due again to the high cost involved. Thirty-one samples of water were taken from these private springs and wells, and wherever practicable, property owners have been required to connect up to the main supply.

Resulting from a survey of food premises including licensed houses, some impure water supplies discovered have caused concern and pressure is being exerted to improve the standards.

Source of Supply.

The water is obtained from Chalford and Gig Mill, Nailsworth. From these two sources the water is collected, chlorinated, and pumped to the Service Reservoirs at Minchinhampton, Thrupp and Painswick.

Quality of Water.

Below are results of the Analyses of the water before chlorination and as supplied to the consumers.

	No. of Samples	B. Coli per 100 mls. (non-faecal)				
		0	1	5	10	25
Raw Water ..	10	1	3	3	—	3
Treated Water ..	60	56	4	—	—	—

Main Laying.

New mains were laid at Middleyard, Leonard Stanley, Oldends Lane and Whiteshill, to replace the existing mains that had become inadequate.

Properties Served with Mains Water.

Bisley	365
Chalford	543
Cranham	72
Horsley	192
King's Stanley	513
Leonard Stanley	255
Minchinhampton	1237
Miserden	78
Painswick	636
Pitchcombe	67
Randwick	206
Rodborough	301
Stonehouse	1272
Thrupp	435
Whiteshill	341
Woodchester	236

CESSPOOL SERVICE.

Demand on the Cesspool Service still remained at a high level and assistance has continued to adjoining districts on the normal payment basis.

A new Dennis cesspool emptying vehicle of eight hundred gallon capacity fitted with a diesel engine was purchased early in the year at a cost of £2,105. The old vehicle which it replaced was sold to a firm at Southampton for £155 0s. 0d.

In addition to cesspool emptying, the new vehicle is used for flushing main sewers at Bisley, Eastcombe, Bussage and Whiteshill.

SEWERAGE.

The Eastcombe and Bussage Sewerage Scheme was completed during the early part of 1957, and private connections are gradually being made, although the rate of progress is slow.

The trial cleansing of the Nailsworth Trunk sewer carried out in 1956, was so successful that the whole of the sewer from Dudbridge to Nailsworth, together with approximately 1,000 yards of 9″ sewer at Painswick and 300 yards at Brimscombe, were cleansed by a Specialist firm during 1957. A large quantity of silt was removed from the sewers resulting on a great improvement in efficiency.

Two new Grit Chambers were constructed at Woodchester, and one Grit Chamber at King's Mill Lane, Painswick, in order to prevent the silting up of sewers of very slack grades.

The two syphons at Dudbridge under disused culverts which have given considerable trouble in the past were abandoned and the 12″ sewer reconstructed to give an even grade.

Approximately 181 yards of the Nalisworth Trunk Sewer running through the properties of Messrs. Ballinger's Limited, and Messrs. Irving Engineering, Limited, was discovered to be crushed owing to tipping taking place over this sewer, and was re-routed. This length of sewer was constructed in 18″ re-inforced concrete tubes to prevent the re-occurrence of the crushing and also to form part of the new Trunk Sewer when constructed.

Arrangements have been made to commence the extension to the sewer at Brimscombe, and work will commence early in 1958.

The existing worn-out pumps at Minchinhampton Sewage Disposal Works were replaced with new electric pumps. Regular samples of the effluent have shown a considerable improvement.

The 25 miles of internal sewers continue to be maintained on the following basis:—

(a) Pumping Stations—Inspection and maintenance twice weekly.

(b) Storm Water Overflows—Inspection and maintenance once monthly.

(c) All manholes—Inspection and maintenance once yearly.

STROUD AND DISTRICT JOINT SEWAGE WORKS

Mr. Boothman, Manager of the Stanley Downton Works, has kindly supplied the following report:—

Volume of Sewage.

Date	Rainfall	Average Daily Flow	Average D.W.F.
1951	36.85	1,408,000	1,255,000
1952	26.93	1,636,000	1,435,000
1953	21.95	1,760,000	1,510.000
1954	34.49	2,270,000	1,920,000
1955	24.16	2,241.000	1 738 000
1956	30.24	2,134,000	1,830.000
1957	— —	2,475,000	2,122,000

Sludge Produced and Disposed of.

Date	Liquid tons	Dried Sludge from Beds	Sludge sold	Income
1951	———	——	———	——
1952	———	650	———	——
1953	———	1,550	———	——
1954	———	2,430	———	——
1955	———	2,520	665 tons	£190
1956	20,742	2,625	1,260 tons	£360
1957	23,637	2,700	1,280 tons	£368

Secondary sludge digestion and storage tanks have been constructed during 1957, and have been brought into use.

Average Analysis of Crude Sewage and Final Effluents in parts per million.

	1957		1958	
	Crude Sewage	Final Eff.	Crude Sewage	Final Eff.
Suspended Solids ..	355.0	28.0	437.0	44.0
Nitrogen as nitrates ..	Nil	19.2	——	16.5
Nitrogen as nitriate ..	——	.26	——	trace
Oxygen absorbed 3 min.	51.3	14.4	54.3	16 4
Oxygen absorbed 4 hrs.	91.2	18.2	112.0	20.0
Chlorine as chlorides ..	120.0	120 0	114.0	115 0
Biological Demand ..	——	28.0	——	28.0

The quality of the final effluent can be classified as generally unsatisfactory mainly due to the high B.O.D. and suspended solids due mainly to insufficient capacity in the tanks and overloading of the filtration plant.

A scheme of extensions has been prepared by the Consulting Engineers, and it is hoped that the money for this will be forthcoming.

Increased volumes of trade wastes have been connected to the sewers during the past year and given treatment at the works.

All traders who made applications during the past five years have now connected to the sewers with the exception of one woollen mill which will be connected in the very near future.

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE.

The vehicles used for collection are:

2 Side Loading Fords capacity 10 cubic yards each.
2 Rear Loading Dennis Paxits, 22 cubic yards each.
2 Rear Loading Dennis Moving Floor 10 and 6 cubic yards respectively.

The Ford vehicles are 6 and 8 years old respectively and are the only non diesel machines. They are not economical having a fuel consumption of between 4 and 5 m.p.g., compared with 14—15 with the equivalent sized diesel. Both machines will, it is hoped, be replaced by diesels during the next two to three years. One Ford is used as a spare only.

Two hundred and nineteen new houses were completed during 1957, but so far these houses have been included with the existing collection schedules.

Tipping has continued at Minchinhampton Crane Quarry. By utilising an adjoining shallow quarry it is hoped to continue tipping at Minchinhampton until 1959.

As there is little likelihood of the Composting Scheme materialising in the near future a report is being prepared suggesting the acquisition of a Site in the Thrupp Valley, and the carrying out of completely controlled tipping in accordance with Ministry of Health recommendations.

Salvage collections were:

	tons	cwt.	qr.		£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	236	0	1	value	1,652	1	7
Rags and Metals ..	12	0	1	value	409	0	0
TOTAL	248	0	2	value	£2,061	1	7

The waste paper collections averaged 13.1 cwts., per thousand population per month, a figure achieved by few Rural Authorities in the Country. Towards the end of the year prices obtainable for most salvable materials were dropping and this will be reflected in the 1958 figures.

BUILDING OF NEW COUNCIL AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE HOUSES.

The monthly progress report submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government show that 74 Council, and 145 private houses were completed in 1957—a combined total of 219 dwellings. 54 Council, and 67 private houses were under construction at the end of the year.

Building activity remained at about the high level reached in 1956 for the first nine months of the year. During the last three months of 1957, however, there was a progressive reduction in the number of private dwellings under construction due to a combination of the normal seasonal trend and to the difficulty encountered by purchasers in obtaining mortgages.

PLANS DEPOSITED FOR APPROVAL UNDER PLANNING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

A total of 602 plans were deposited during the year, an average of 50 per month. This figure shows an increase over the 1956 figure of 8% and since 1954 an increase of 30%.

PETROLEUM STORAGE LICENCES.

The number of licences granted to store petroleum spirit during 1957 was 84—a figure very similar to that of 1956.

RODENT CONTROL.

The full time operator has maintained his efficiency throughout the year and the rat population remains at a satisfactorily low level.

Private householders continue to receive treatment free of charge, but the charge for business premises was increased from six shillings plus fifteen per cent, to nine shillings per hour. Alternatively these premises are charged by annual agreements by predetermined rates.

Twenty-four businesses have entered into this form of agreement, and the income amounted to £340.

A summary of the work carried out is given in Table IV of the Report.

HOUSING.

The rate of progress achieved in earlier years in dealing with unfit houses was maintained throughout 1957. The redevelopment plans started in Leonard Stanley at the outset of the programme began to mature during the year and new houses are beginning to appear on the sites of the first Clearance Areas.

Routine inspections of unfit houses in the Parish of King's Stanley continued, and some of the new houses for tenants to be displaced from unfit dwellings in this Parish are now nearing completion. Negotiations for the acquisition of the site of the largest Clearance Area in King's Stanley have been completed and it is note-worthy that the 20 houses in the area were acquired by negotiation, and there was no necessity to resort to compulsory powers.

During the year a further six Clearance Areas were declared involving a total of 25 houses. Four Clearance Orders were made, and all these had been confirmed without modification by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government by the end of the year. The Council were negotiating the purchase of two other Clearance Areas at Seven Waters, Leonard Stanley and Spring Lane, Thrupp, for housing development.

Forty-six individual unfit houses were dealt with under the provisions of section II of the Housing Act, 1936, or section 16 of

the Housing Act, 1957. Seventeen Demolition Orders, and twenty-six Closing Orders were made. Three undertakings were accepted.

Improvement Grants continued to absorb much time and required many inspections. Preliminary enquiries from the public were as numerous as ever, but there was some falling off in 1957 in the number of completed applications received. This was almost certainly due to financial restrictions imposed in the second half of the year. Forty-three grants were authorised.

The Housing Act, 1957, came into force on the 1st February, but this was largely a consolidating measure and involved no noteworthy changes.

The Rent Act, 1957, also came into force, and local authorities were asked to give information (but not generally advice) about its provisions. After the Act came into force, innumerable enquiries were received from landlords and tenants alike, and at the Ministry's request, stocks of the appropriate forms were obtained for re-sale to the public. The effect of the Act on the supply, repair and improvement of housing accommodation cannot yet be assessed.

Twenty-two applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received from tenants. Certificates were authorised in respect of twenty of the houses and refused in two.

The following table shows the number of visits made to houses for various purposes during the year:—

Houses Inspected	275
Re-inspection following above	304
Visits re Improvement Grants	89
Improvement Grant re-visits	148
Visits re Certificates of Disrepair	28
TOTAL	842

Slum Clearance is essentially a combined operation involving many departments, but I am particularly grateful to Mr. Russell, the Housing Manager, for his close liaison in re-housing operations, and his sympathetic approach to the preferences expressed by the tenant.

Housing Management.

Mr. Russell, Housing Manager has kindly supplied the following comments on the work of his Department during the year:

During the year the number of dwellings administered by my Department rose from 1,319 to 1,418, an increase of 99 properties, 74 of which were new houses or flats. 54 properties were under construction at the close of the year.

Of the new properties completed, 27 were specially suitable for old people.

The Council now own 5 shops and 40 garages and more garages are being planned in several areas.

During the year under review, 63 families from the general applicants list and 75 families from Slum Clearance properties were rehoused.

Slum Clearance brings many problems, particularly among the older people who do not wish to leave the homes in which they have lived for many years, but it is very pleasing to be able to report that after a few teething troubles, they nearly all settle down happily and enjoy the facilities which have been provided.

An extensive programme of repairs has been carried out including the re-roofing of 30 houses at Painswick.

The Garden Competitions continue to be of great interest and our tenants won all three prizes in the joint competition with Stroud Urban District Council.

Public Health and Housing Management are closely linked in our slum clearance drive and I am very grateful for the close co-operation which exists between the Chief Public Health Officer and his staff, and my Department.

CARAVANS.

There are seventy-six licences to station caravans in the district and twelve of these were licensed during the year. No new site licences were issued, but the existing site at Cedar Park, Leonard Stanley, continued to make slow but satisfactory progress.

Only one complaint arose during the year concerning a licensed site. However, after the owner had been interviewed and the site rules revised and strengthened, no further difficulty was experienced.

All individual sites were inspected throughout the year and proved satisfactory.

FACTORIES.

The majority of factories were visited during the year and it is pleasing to note that the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, are being generally well complied with.

Eighty-one inspections of factories and 7 inspections of work places were made.

Progress is continuing with regard to the issue of Certificates as to means of escape in case of fire under section 34 of the Act, and continual alterations and extensions to factories make amendments to existing Certificates frequently necessary.

Two small factories in the Stonehouse Area have been the cause of complaints of Smoke Nuisances during the latter half of the year. Fifty-four smoke observations were taken. Preliminary Notices have been served in the case of one factory, but sufficient evidence was not obtained to warrant action under the Public

Health Act, 1936, in respect of the other factory. Unfortunately, those provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, which are now in force have not proved of any assistance in these cases.

RAG FLOCK.

Five factories are registered under section 2 and 6 licences were granted to factories under sections 6/7 of the Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951. All the firms continued to hold a B.S.I. licence under the Certification Mark Scheme.

Samples were taken from all the licensed premises during the year. Seven of these were certified as satisfactory by the prescribed analyst with regard to standards of cleanliness.

Complaints were received from the Borough of Swindon that supplies of Kapok reaching their area were unsatisfactory. A series of samples were then taken from a licensed factory supplying the Kapok in this area. The analyst's reports were unfavourable. An inspection of the plant revealed inaccurate settings of one of the machines to be the cause of the trouble. After re-setting, two follow-up samples then proved satisfactory and no further complaints were received.

CONTROL OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

Considerable attention has been paid to the subject of Food Hygiene during the year following upon the preliminary work carried out in 1956 of inspecting and recording all food premises within the district. Follow-up visits were made to enforce outstanding notices, and on the whole, the result has been very pleasing.

Particular attention was devoted to improving conditions in licensed houses during the year. Fifty-five notices were served of which 31 were complied with, and in only two cases was it necessary to serve Statutory Notices.

The scope of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955-1957, extends to Village Halls and small places of entertainment. Many of these types of premises have been visited during the year. Some improvements in conditions are warranted, but due often to lack of finances, and the dominant part played by some of these premises in village life, successful and worthwhile improvements will depend on patience, co-operation and advice from this Department.

Table showing Action taken.

No. of Preliminary Notices served	77
No. of Statutory Notices served	4
No. of Preliminary Notices complied with (including those outstanding from previous year)	100
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	1
No. of Prosecutions	1

Proceedings were successfully instituted against a local bakery for selling a lardy bun containing a nail, and a warning letter was sent to a large cereal producing firm after a complaint had been made of extraneous matter in one of their products.

Tables V-VIII at the end of this report indicate the variety and quantity of work involved. Good progress has been made throughout the whole district, and it is hoped that the high standard of food hygiene can be maintained by further education and co-operation rather than by enforcement of legal formalities.

ICE CREAM.

During the year the number of premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream remained at three, and 76 premises were registered for the sale.

The bulk of the ice cream sold in the district is, of course, pre-packed, and the quality has remained excellent.

A total of 20 samples were taken during the year giving the following results:

Grade I	12
Grade II	6
Grade III	0
Grade IV	0
Void	2*

*Two samples were returned void by the Bacteriologist due to a technical break-down in the laboratory.

In addition four samples of ice lollies were taken for analysis. Three were reported ' Good ' and one ' Fair.'

DAIRIES AND MILK RETAILERS.

Fourteen premises were registered as dairies and of these seven or half, now obtain milk from a large Pasteurising Company situated within the Stroud Urban District. Gradually the small dairyman is finding it uneconomic to provide the necessary plant for heat treatment, bottle filling, capping and sterilisation of equipment required by the various Milk Regulations. From a public health point of view, this is desirable, as it simplifies inspections, sampling and general control of the milk to maintain a uniform standard of purity.

Twelve Supplementary Licences were granted to dairymen from other districts to retail milk in the rural area. With two exceptions all the conditions of their respective licences have been complied with.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES OF MILK.

Considerable difficulty was experienced from one dairyman whose milk constantly failed the prescribed tests over a period. Just prior to legal proceedings being taken, however, a fire destroyed the premises, which resulted in the dairyman obtaining already bottled milk from a larger concern. Since that date samples have proved satisfactory.

Other sampling difficulties have also been successfully resolved at a large dairy within the area.

A total of 66 samples of milk were taken during the year as shown in the following table:

Number of Tuberculin Tested Samples taken	40
Number of Tuberculin Tested samples satisfactory	33
Number of Pasteurised Samples taken	16
Number of Pasteurised samples satisfactory	14
Number of samples taken for biological purposes	10
Number of above satisfactory	10

FOOD POISONING.

During 1957, two separate outbreaks of food poisoning were investigated by the Department. The first in July, was confined to one family and the Bacteriologist's report on faecal samples taken indicated that Salmonella typhimurium was isolated. After treatment by the local Practitioner and further follow-up samples, the patients recovered.

The second case concerned a factory canteen and occurred during August. Sixteen employees became ill after eating ox hearts for lunch. Full investigations were made and both faecal and food samples were taken to the laboratories for examination. The causative organism was Clostridium welchii found in the ox hearts and patient's stools.

Almost all outbreaks of this type of infection are invariably due to meat which has been boiled, steamed, braised, stewed, or insufficiently roasted, allowed to cool slowly and eaten the next day either cold or re-heated.

In this particular instance ideal conditions existed in the kitchen for the multiplication of bacteria by the unsatisfactory method of preparation and storage of the hearts. There is evidence that this illness could have been avoided if the meat had been eaten on the day on which it was cooked, and it was fortunate that all patients recovered within 48 hours.

Prompt action was taken against the factory management and canteen staff to provide additional equipment and to improve their food handling technique. It should be noted that outbreaks of this kind could be prevented by cooking meat immediately before consumption or if this is impossible by cooling the cooked meat rapidly and keeping it refrigerated until it is required for use.

TABLE I

Summary of Visits and Inspections under Public Health Acts

Water Supply	11
Water Sampling	31
Stables and Piggeries	23
Moveable Dwellings	102
Rag Flock	7
Public Conveniences	21
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	17
Refuse Collection and Disposal	465
Atmospheric Pollution	11
Smoke Observations	54
Schools	3
Shops Act	5
Filthy or Verminous Premises	9
Disinfestation	16
House Inspections	68
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	121
Investigations of Infectious Diseases	49
Disinfections	56
Drainage	357
	1426

TABLE II

Nuisances and Defects

In the following table are summarised the nuisances and defects dealt with during the year under the Public Health Acts, Byelaws and other enactments:

Dampness	4
Defective woodwork	2
Leaking roofs	5
Gutters and rainwater pipes	1
Damaged wall and ceiling plaster	3
Drainage systems constructed, repaired or cleansed	16
Drains tested	70
Connections to sewer	7
Sanitary fittings renewed or repaired	7
Defective water/earth/chemical closets	10
Septic tanks constructed or repaired	5
Water supply—polluted or repaired	2
Dustbins provided	45
TOTAL	177

TABLE III

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Health Inspectors).

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	50	8	Nil	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	72	80	2	Nil
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	122	88	2	Nil

2. CASES in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were inst.
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ..	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2).	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3).	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4). ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6).	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7).					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	Nil	1	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	4	4	Nil	1	Nil

Part VIII of the Act

OUTWORK, Sections 110 and 111.

Nature of Work	No. of o/workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists
Wearing apparel: Making, etc. ..	14	Nil	Nil
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	8	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	22	Nil	Nil

TABLE IV

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st MARCH, 1958

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
		Non-Agricultural			
	Local Authority (1)	Dwelling houses (inc. C/Houses). (2)	All other (including business premises) (3)	Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3) (4)	Agricultural (5)
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	16	8827	949	9792	177
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	—	228	47	275	14
(b) Survey under the Act	16	171	137	324	51
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	494	404	898	20
3. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections. (To be completed only if figures are readily available).					
4. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. 2) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats—Major	—	—	—	—	—
—Minor	4	67	56	127	16
(b) Mice—Major	—	14	4	18	5
—Minor	1	170	60	231	4
5. Number of infested properties (in Section 4) treated by the LA. (Figures should NOT exceed those given at Section 4).	7	249	120	376	5

TABLE V

The various food premises in the district are set out in the following table together with the number of visits made to each of them:

1. Food Premises Registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955—1957.

(a)	No. of Ice Cream Premises Registered	79
	No. of Registrations during 1957	6
	No. of Inspections	53
(b)	No. of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages and preserved food, etc.	26
	No. of Inspections	68
(c)	**Dairies**	
	No. of premises on Register	14
	No. of Inspections	72

2. Unregistered Premises.

	No. in Area	No. of Visits
Butchers	19	84
Fishmongers and Poulterers	8	7
Grocers	99	130
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	17	31
Bakehouses and Flour Confectioners	11	24
Licensed Premises	93	227
Hotels and Restaurants	15	27
Canteens	22	65
Itinerant Food Traders	5	20
TOTAL	289	615

TABLE VI

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955—1957

In the following Table are summarised contraventions found and remedied during the year:

Repairs and Improvements	38
Limewashed or cleansed	39
Improvements to equipment, etc.	36
Improvements to Sanitary Conveniences	15
Inadequate Hot and Cold Water Supplies	96
Lack of or defective wash hand basins, towels, etc.	66
Lack of First Aid Materials	37
Lack of Clothing Accommodation	15
Lack of, or defective sinks, etc.	17
Insufficient Lighting or Ventilation	1
Lack of proper temperature control	4
Improvements to Stores	6
TOTAL	370

TABLE VII

Milk and Dairies.

Visits to dairies and milk distributors	72

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-1954.

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-1953.

Number of Dealers Licensed to sell Pasteurised milk	8
Number of Dealers Licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested milk ..	15
Number of Supplementary Licences Issued	12

TABLE VIII

Table of Food Condemned during 1957.

Butcher's Meat.

Decomposed Salted Beef	4¼ lbs.
Decomposed Bacon (Collar)	7½ lbs.

Canned Foods.

Meat	21 tins
Fish	20 tins
Vegetables	25 tins
Fruit	76 tins
Milk	1 tin
Jams	2 tins
Cheese	2 packs
Miscellaneous	8 tins
Sugar Confectionery: 6 lbs. : 13 oz., including chocolate bars and Sherbert cartons.	
Drugs	4 bottles

Thornbury Rural District Council

Chairman:
J. H. COOKE, Esq., M.B.E., J.P.
Vice-Chairman:
R. C. B. STRIDE, Esq.
Solicitor and Clerk to the Council:
J. L. JUDD, Esq., D.P.A.
Councillors:

C. Allen, Esq.
E. Allen, Esq.
R. G. Allen, Esq.
W. S. Armstrong, Esq.
J. E. Barbour, Esq.
L. W. Bosisto, Esq.
A. W. Boyt, Esq.
Rev. W. F. Burlton
J. Chadwick, Esq.
G. H. Chamberlayne, Esq.
J. Clutterbuck, Esq.
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Mrs. P. M. Davidson
W. Fowler, Esq.
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F. W. Lewis, Esq.
C. H. Markham, Esq.
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H. Tyler, Esq.
Mrs. W. L. Ward
J. Whelpton, Esq.
H. M. Williams, Esq.
D. J. Winstone, Esq.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:
W. J. DOUGLAS COOPER, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector and Surveyor:
R. HUNTINGTON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Surveyor:
H. PEARSON, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E., A.F.S.(ENG.), A.R.I.P.H. & H.
Additional Public Health Inspectors:
O. B. DOWNING, CERT. S.I.B., 1ST.L.G.C.
G. E. BROWN, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., O.N.C.(BLDG.)
Assistant to Chief Public Health Inspector:
J. T. OVENS.
Deputy Building Surveyor:
J. D. TURNER, AFF.I.MUN.E., A.R.S.H.
Assistant to Building Surveyor:
R. W. MORRIS.
Rodent Officer:
G. MILTON.
Senior Clerk:
J. W. A. MOSS.
Clerk:
Miss M. F. DAY (To 28/2/57)
Mrs. P. GOULD (From 1/5/57)

PART I.

GENERAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

No important change has taken place in the nature of the chief trades carried out in the District. These are: —

1. Agriculture and Allied Trades.
2. Sharpness Docks and Shipbuilding.
3. Quarrying.
4. Building of Caravans.
5. Brick and Tile Manufacture.
6. Braid and Loom Elastic Smallwares.
7. Salmon Fisheries.
8. Flour Mills.
9. Baking.
10. Aircraft Engineering.

STATISTICS, 1957.

Area of District (Acres)	61,337
Population	26,690
Number of Inhabited Properties	7,868
Rateable Value	£261,865
Product of 1d. Rate	£1,026
Percentage of Council Houses	18%
Percentage of Population served by mains water	88.76%
Percentage of Population served by modern sewers	54.00%
Number of inhabitants per property	3.38

VARYING POPULATION OF THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Year	Population
1891	16,542
1905 (Parish of Henbury taken in)	18,419
1913	19,223
1919	17,478
1938	19,480
1939	20,470
1940	23,339
1941	24,610
1942	24,440
1943	23,730
1944	22,990
1945	22,790
1948	25,590
1950	25,180
1951	25,410
1952	25,310
1953	25,670
1954	25,840
1955	25,940
1956	26,160
1957	26,690

1957 Estimated Mid-Year Home Population Thornbury Rural District=26,690.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	195	228	423
Illegitimate	13	8	21
TOTAL	208	236	444

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population mid. 1957 ..	16.64
Comparability Factor for Births	1.12
Therefore Birth Rate (comparable)	18.63
Birth Rate (England & Wales) per 1,000 Civilian Population	16.1

Still Births.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	6	5	11
Illegitimate	—	—	—
TOTAL	6	5	11

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	0.41
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births ..	24.79
Number of deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000) live births	24.77

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	4	5	9
Illegitimate	1	1	2
TOTAL	5	6	11

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	1	1	2
TOTAL	4	3	7

Deaths of Infants under 1 year.

Sex	Age	Cause
Female	1 week	Neonatal Meningitis
Female	2 weeks	Congenital Heart Disease
Male	5 days	Broncho Pneumonia
Female	17 hours	Ateleetasis
Male	10 hours	Atelectasis
Male	1 day	Prematurity
Female	4 months	Asphyxia
Female	6 weeks	Subaraehnoid Haemorrhage
Male	1 week	Broncho Pneumonia
Male	8 months	Broncho Pneumonia
Female	5 months	Asphyxia

Marriages.

Number of marriages taking place in Registry Office during 1957	38
Number of marriages taking place in Churches and Chapels ..	131
	169
Marriage rate per 1,000 Mid-year Population .. .. .. (Marriage Rate England & Wales 15.4)	6.3

Deaths.

Number of Deaths registered in Thornbury Rural District during 1957: 183 Males and 164 Females	347	
Average age of all deaths in Thornbury R.D. during 1957 ..	65.88	years
Average age of all Male Deaths	64.7	years
Average age of all Female Deaths	66.0	years
Crude Death Rate Thornbury R.D. per 1,000 Civilian Population	13.35	
Death Rate England & Wales per 1,000 Civilian Population ..	11.5	
Comparable Factor for Deaths	0.75	
Therefore Death Rate Comparable in Thornbury R.D. ..	9.91	

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT IN 1957

		Male	Female	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	3	—	3
2.	Tuberculosis, other	1	—	1
3.	Syphilitic Diseases	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infection	2	1	3
7.	Poliomyelitis, Acute	—	—	—
8.	Measles	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	6	10
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung and bronchus ..	9	2	11
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	7	7
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	18	12	30
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	3	3
16.	Diabetes	—	—	—
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	21	28	49
18.	Coronary Disease, angina	13	15	28
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	10	1	11
20.	Other heart diseases	41	38	79
21.	Other circulatory disease	17	17	34
22.	Influenza	—	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	14	17	31
24.	Bronchitis	5	1	6
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	1	2	3
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	2	3
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	5	1	6
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformation	2	1	3
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	3	7
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	—
34.	All other accidents	6	6	12
35.	Suicide	4	1	5
36.	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
	TOTALS—all causes	183	164	347

DEATHS IN MONTHS OF THE YEAR

	In the District	Out of District	Total
January	23	13	36
February	29	9	38
March	15	7	22
April	15	2	17
May	25	3	28
June	18	8	26
July	19	3	22
August	25	4	29
September	21	2	23
October	25	11	36
November	33	4	37
December	24	9	33
	272	75	347

DEATHS IN PARISHES

Alkington	5
Almondsbury	52
Alveston	12
Aust	1
Berkeley	24
Charfield	9
Cromhall	2
Falfield	8
Hamfallow	4
Ham & Stone	3
Hill	2
Hinton	11
Oldbury-on-Severn	9
Olveston	12
Patchway	34
Rangeworthy	—
Redwick & Northwick	22
Rockhampton	2
Thornbury	133
Tortworth	—
Tytherington	2
	347

Inward Transfers

Males	36
Females	39
	75

DEATHS OCCURRING IN HOSPITALS WITHIN THE DISTRICT

Thornbury Hospital	105
Berkeley Hospital	25
Hortham Hospital	12
Almondsbury Hospital	7
	149

DEATHS OCCURRING IN HOSPITALS OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT

Snowdon Road Hospital	6
Southmead Hospital	34
Frenchay Hospital	9
Bristol Royal Infirmary	8
Gloucester Royal	1
Ham Green Hospital	3
Cossham Hospital	2
Bristol General	4
Bristol Homoeopathic	2
	69

Total Deaths in Hospitals	218

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS AND SEX

Age	Males	Females	Total
0— 1 year	5	6	11
1—10 years	4	4	8
10—20 years	2	3	5
20—30 years	2	2	4
30—40 years	5	3	8
40—50 years	13	8	21
50—60 years	19	18	37
60—70 years	34	29	63
70—80 years	56	40	96
80—90 years	40	43	83
90-100 years	3	8	11
TOTAL	183	164	347

MOST COMMON CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR

Other Heart Diseases	79 cases
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	49 cases
Other Circulatory Diseases	34 cases
Pneumonia	31 cases
Coronary Artery Disease	28 cases
Cancer	58 cases

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN PARISHES—1957

	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Poliomyelitis	Measles	Acute Pneumonia	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Meningococcal Infection	Puerperal Pyrexia	Tuberculosis—Respiratory	Tuberculosis—Meninges & C.N.S.	Tuberculosis—Others	Total
Alkington	—	—	—	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Almondsbury	1	25	2	28	1	26	1	—	—	9	—	—	93
Alveston	—	5	—	11	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	21
Aust	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Berkeley	—	3	1	63	5	—	1	—	1	4	—	2	80
Charfield	—	5	—	53	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	60
Cromhall	—	6	—	41	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49
Falfield	—	—	—	8	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	10
Hamfallow	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ham & Stone	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hill	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hinton	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
Oldbury	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Olveston	—	9	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	16
Patchway	—	9	2	120	6	—	1	—	1	6	—	2	147
Rangeworthy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redwick	2	7	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	13
Rockhampton	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Thornbury	—	6	2	56	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	69
Tortworth	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tytherington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL													586

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS

Disease	Age Unknown	Under 1	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4—5 Years	6—9 Years	10—14 Years	15—19 Years	20—34 Years	35—44 Years	45—65 Years	Over 65 years	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Whooping Cough ..	—	5	4	6	11	22	25	2	—	—	1	—	—	76
Acute Polio.														
(a) Paralytic ..	—	—	1	2	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	9
(b) Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	12	26	42	43	144	125	9	1	3	1	—	—	406
D phtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	4	4	9	—	22
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	1	8	12	5	—	—	—	1	—	27
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis.														
(a) Infective ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Post Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or typhoid..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	3	—	7
Meningococcal Infect.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Food poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Ophth. Neon. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis.														
(a) Respiratory ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	6	8	—	25
(b) Men. & C.N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
(c) Other ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	—	—	7
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	17	31	52	55	177	167	19	8	22	17	21	—	586

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED)

1. **Thornbury Rural District Council.** Year: 1957

2. **Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) Returned to R.G.**

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

TOTAL: Nil.

3. **Outbreaks due to Identified Agents.**

Total Outbreaks:	Total Cases:
Nil	Nil

Outbreaks due to:

(a) Chemical Poisons
(b) Salmonella Organisms
(c) Staphylococci (including Toxins)
(d) C. I. botulinum
(e) Other bacteria

4. **Outbreaks of Undiscovered Cause.**

Total Outbreaks:	Total Cases:
Nil	Nil

5. **Single Cases.**

Agent Identified:	Unknown Cause:
Nil	Nil

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47

Removal of Persons in need of care and attention to suitable premises

During the year a number of cases were investigated by myself but it was not found necessary to take compulsory measures under the Act for removal. In each case persuasion worked and the old person was removed to a home or hospital for the chronic sick.

INTERNATIONAL VACCINATION CERTIFICATES

These Certificates have to be countersigned by the Medical Officer of Health for the District in which the General Practitioner resides who has carried out the Vaccination.

During the year 84 of these have been stamped and countersigned by me.

VACCINATION—SMALLPOX

Year Ended 31st December, 1957

	Under 1 year	1 Year	2—4 Years	5—14 Years	15 & Over	Total
1. Primary	204	11	9	8	13	245
2. Re-vaccination ..	1	—	1	1	14	17
3. County	3017	190	225	394	868	4694

VACCINATION—WHOOPING COUGH

	Under 1 year	1 Year	2—4 Years	5—14 Years	15 & Over	Total
1. Whooping Cough Vaccination	227	50	23	40	—	340
2. Combined Diphtheria / Whooping Cough Prophylaxis (obtained by and given by General Practitioners)	138	30	8	9	—	185
3. County	3464	912	336	143	—	4855
4. County Combined ..	2196	643	202	102	—	3143

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Year Ending 31st December, 1957

No. of Children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation (Thornbury R.D.)

	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	Total
G.P. ...	99(60)	18(8)	1	–	2(1)	2(1)	–	122(70)
L.A. ...	31	5	1	–	1	19	1	58

No. of Children who received maintenance doses during 1957 (Thornbury R.D.)

G.P. ...	2(1)	2(1)	13(4)	–	17(6)
L.A. ...	–	18	124	5	147

No. of Children immunised between January, 1957 and December 1957 (Thornbury R.D.)

53	336	277	303	253	1,202	1,538	4,262

No. of Children immunised in County

813	4,414	4,696	4,763	4,809	29,626	26,729	75,850

Estimated Child Population in County

Under 1 yr.	1—5 years	5—14 years	Total
7,330	27,870	76,000	112,200

Immunity Index (County)

11.1	67.0	45.9	48.1

NOTE: Figures in brackets denote combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Injections included in total)

TUBERCULOSIS

Age	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
25—	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
35—	4	1	2	—	1	—	—	—
45—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
55—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and over ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	16	2	5	4	3	—	1	—

Cases Remaining on the Register.

	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary	111	59	170
Non-Pulmonary ..	21	17	38
	132	76	208

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

I have pleasure in submitting meteorological report for the year 1957 and comparison figures for the year 1956.

	1956	1957
TOTAL RAINFALL	25.13″	29.09″

Monthly Rainfall.

January	3.57″	3.20″
February	0.18″	3.21″
March	0.63″	2.99″
April	2.07″	0.07″
May	0.46″	1.63″
June	2.16″	1.57″
July	2.71″	3.44″
August	5.05″	2.02″
September	2.71″	3.91″
October	1.32″	2.73″
November	0.75″	2.43″
December	3.52″	1.89″
Wettest Day	25th August	3rd November
Average Temperature during 1956 (°F) Max. 55/1—Min. 42/3.		
Average Temperature during 1957 (°F) Max/Min. Diff. 50.7.		

Average Temperature.

	1956	1957
January	45.9	42.9
February	31.5	39.5
March	43.1	49.3
April	45.2	48.9
May	53.6	52.2
June	57.4	60.7
July	61.3	62.8
August	57.0	61.3
September	57.7	56.3
October	50.0	52.8
November	43.5	43.0
December	42.6	40.5
Hottest Day	27th July	28th June
Coldest Day	3rd February	22nd December
Total Hours of Bright Sun	1440 hrs.	1479 hrs.
Sunniest Day	27th June	28th June
Sunniest Month	May	June
Prevailing Winds during year ..	S.W.	S.W.

The above information was obtained through the kind collaboration of the Bristol Aeroplane Company Limited, for whose assistance I express my thanks.

PART II.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To: The Chairman and Members
Thornbury Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have very much pleasure in being able to take part in the presentation of an annual report, which is again able to record a steady and continuous improvement in the conditions of the district.

The laying of water mains has continued steadily throughout the year, in accordance with the programming of the original scheme. I estimate that by June 1958 the whole of the service mains envisaged by the scheme will have been laid, and there will only remain outstanding certain trunk and reinforcing mains to be laid when the demand warrants them. Much work, however, remains to be done to ensure that a supply of mains water is installed into properties. It is estimated that there are about 600/700 properties to be dealt with.

Statutory action to secure connections to the mains was for a time suspended, pending the coming into operation of the Gloucestershire County Council Act which increased the recoverable sum from £20 to £40 per property. It was only towards the latter end of the year that activities in this respect were restarted, and in consequence of this there has been only a slight increase in the percentage of properties supplied with mains water.

I am very sorry that my report in respect of the drainage and sewerage in the district cannot record very much progress of the five schemes of sewerage which are at present under consideration by the Ministry. It was only just prior to coming to print (May 1958) that I am able to report the receipt of Ministry approval for the Alveston Scheme, as well as an informal enquiry (June 1958) into the scheme for Charfield. Much work remains to be done in securing connections to the sewers at Brookend and Severn Beach.

During the year it became obvious that already the Berkeley Sewage Works, completed in 1956, was working to capacity and overloaded insofar as the provision of sludge beds was concerned.

An outline scheme has been prepared for the emptying of cesspits which serve council houses. The contents are to be disposed of into balancing tanks at the Thornbury and Berkeley sewage works, and it will be interesting to see how this scheme eventually operates.

Slum Clearance schemes are again not being proceeded with as rapidly as I had hoped. The programme of rehousing is now well in arrears, and it appears likely to receive a further setback. This setback has been caused by the Government's policy of curtailing capital expenditure and its resultant reduction in the housing programme.

I think it should be recorded that there has been fairly substantial house building by private enterprise, chiefly in the Parishes of Patchway, Almondsbury, Alveston, Redwick & Northwick, and to a limited extent at Thornbury and Berkeley. It appears likely that this aspect of the Department's activities will increase many fold and that the tempo will increase as the result of Imperial Chemical Industries projected large scale development of a Severn Side Works.

The Department and its Officers have continued its activities in all branches of this work, and these are more specifically referred to under the respective headings.

During the year there have been two changes in the staff brought about by the success of Mr. R. W. Morris in securing an appointment with the Wirrall U.D.C., and his replacement with Mr. D. Woodward, and the appointment of Mrs. P. Gould in place of Miss M. F. Day.

My very sincere thanks are extended to the Chairman of the Council, the Chairmen of the various committees, members of the Council, fellow officers and staff, for their unfailing help and assistance which they have afforded me throughout the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

R. HUNTINGTON.

Surveyor and Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING (Generally).

Throughout the year there has continued to be noticeable changes in the trend of housing. These trends were influenced by various happenings, e.g., the coming into operation of the Rent Act, 1957 (which under certain conditions permitted increases in the rent of controlled houses, etc.), the continuance of the Government's policy in curtailing capital expenditure, and the substantial increase in the bank rate.

These factors have resulted generally in the slowing down of the council house building programme and higher rents for newly constructed council houses. It also appears to have had the effect

of increasing the demand for the purchase of private enterprise houses.

The Council's house building programme, especially so far as it affects Slum Clearance is, in my opinion, unsatisfactory. The following table is given to indicate this point:

Building Programme.

	Proposed	Actual
Units for Slum Clearance ...	80	43
Units for General Need	20	22
Units for Aged Persons	20	—
	120	65

In my opinion, the biggest single cause is the failure to secure building sites in advance of requirements.

Private enterprise development in the district has proceeded at an increased tempo. Estate development with houses for sale are taking place at Berkeley, Thornbury, Alveston, Almondsbury, Olveston and Patchway. The trends can be seen from the following comparative figures:

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Plans submitted under Building Bye-Laws ...	248	306	345	413
New Dwellings erected	52	99	82	142

The development is involving the Surveyor's branch of the department in very considerably increased duties. The general standard of building is very good, but it is more than ever necessary to exercise strict vigilance to ensure compliance with Building Bye-Laws, Codes of Practice and British Standard Specifications, particularly where new type construction and materials are involved.

COUNCIL HOUSING.

The maintenance of the majority of the Council Houses is undertaken by the Surveyor's branch of the department. During the year the responsibility for repairs to 271 houses in the parishes of Almondsbury and Redwick & Northwick were transferred to the Housing Department.

The work of day-to-day repairs is carried out by local builders, and these arrangements continue to work very satisfactorily. Contracts are entered into for all larger schemes of maintenance and improvements. During the year 272 houses were externally

decorated. 6 houses were connected up to a sewage disposal plant, and hot water systems installed in 18 houses. Programmed work includes the replacement of obsolete sink troughs (100 per year for five years), replacement of old type grates with C.U.C. type (100 per year for four years), replacement of 50 Siesta stoves with conversion units, etc.

During 1958 a fairly heavy programme of repairs and improvements is proposed, at an estimated expenditure of £17,000.

COUNCIL HOUSE WAITING LIST

		Existing Council Houses	Applications
1.	Almondsbury and Patchway	502	208
2.	Redwick & Northwick, Aust, and Olveston ...	130	30
3.	Thornbury, Alveston, Rangeworthy, Tytherington, and Oldbury-on-Severn	397	65
4.	Falfield, Stone, Tortworth, Charfield, Cromhall, Ham, Hill, Rockhampton and Alkington	154	34
5.	Berkeley, Hinton, Hamfallow	255	69
		1,438	406

Number of Houses owned by the Council	1390
Houses erected during the year	48
Number of houses at 31/12/57	1438
Number of houses in course of erection	45

HOUSING ACT, 1949, Section 20—IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

1.	Proposals received	65
	Informal — 20	
	Formal — 45.	
2.	Applications approved	43
3.	Informal and formal applications not proceeded with	20
4.	Proposals refused	2

This Section relates to the reconditioning and improvement of existing dwellings with the aid of grants. A steady flow of applications continues to be received.

The scheme is having a steady and noticeable effect on housing conditions. It involves various departments in considerable work, such as preliminary discussions with applicant and/or Architect, checking and preparing comparative costs, inspection of work in progress, and on completion, reports, legal work, and records, etc. In general, 50% grants are made. In my opinion, despite these factors, it is well worthwhile continuing to operate the scheme.

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

Return for the year 1957

A. Houses demolished.

	Houses demolished	Persons displaced
In Clearance Areas	Nil	10
Not in Clearance Areas	10	37

B. Unfit Houses Closed.

Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1), & 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957	20	36
Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil
Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil

C. Unfit Houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied.

	By Owner	By Local Authority
After informal action by Local Authority ...	28	Nil
After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	23	Nil
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957 ...	Nil	Nil
Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil

D. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957).

Retained for temporary accommodation	No. of Houses
(a) Under Section 2	Nil
(b) Under Section 3.	Nil
(c) Under Section 4	Nil
Licensed for temporary accommodation under Section 6	Nil

E. Purchase of Houses by Agreement.

Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year	Nil

WATER SUPPLIES.

The Rural District is within the statutory area of supply of three Water Undertakings:

(a) **Northern Water Scheme** which covers 6 Parishes in the north of the district and is served by the Gloucester Corporation.

(b) **Southern & Central Water Scheme** which covers the whole of the central area and a portion of the south of the district and is served by the West Gloucestershire Water Company.

(c) **A small area in the south-west** comprising parts of the two parishes of Almondsbury and Redwick & Northwick and is served by the Bristol Waterworks Company.

The Southern & Central water scheme of the West Gloucestershire Water Company is proceeding steadily. At the time of writing this report all the distribution mains have been laid, and there only remains outstanding the additional feeder and trunk mains to be laid when the increased demand requires them.

Householders are only very slowly making voluntary connections to the water mains. Due to pressure of other duties, only statutory action has been taken in a limited number of cases. It is hoped to take increasing action during 1958.

WATER SUPPLY POSITION IN THE THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT

West Gloucestershire Water Company & Bristol Waterworks:

Parish	No. of Properties	No. of Properties supplied with mains water
Almondsbury	882	870
Alveston	477	456
Aust	125	73
Charfield	256	152
Cromhall	252	157
Falfield	136	78
Oldbury-on-Severn	172	59
Olveston	392	373
Patchway	1734	1730
Rangeworthy	84	51
Redwick & Northwick	560	558
Rockhampton	44	15
Thornbury	980	924
Tortworth	39	54
Tytherington	179	169

Gloucester Water Corporation:

Alkington	199	161
Berkeley	354	334
Hamfallow	300	221
Hinton	458	371
Ham & Stone	190	111
Hill	40	5
	7868	6907

ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

A—Gloucester Corporation.
B—West Gloucestershire Water Company.
C—Bristol Waterworks Company.

	Parts per million		
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION	A	B	C
Total solids	215	415	260
Loss on ignition	—	—	—
Mineral Matter	—	—	—
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	—	280	—
Total Hardness	166	330	214
(a) Permanent	76	50	48
(b) Temporary	90	280	166
Chlorine (as Chloride)	37	—	13.5
Nitrogen as saline and free Ammonia	0.040	—	0.107
Nitrogen as Albuminoid Ammonia	0.016	—	0.045
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.9	1.6	1.29
Nitrogen as Nitrites	Absent	Absent	—
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate	0.22	0.10	0.47
Poisonous Metals	—	Absent	—
Free Carbon dioxide	—	32	—
Silica	—	—	—
Residual Chlorine	Absent	0.09	0.24
Sediment	—	—	—
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION			
After 2 days at 37°C.	4	2	4
After 3 days at 22°C.	100	32	7
Pres. coli count	0	0	0
Faecal coli count	0	0	0
Esch. coli	Absent	—	—

WATER SAMPLING.

Properties not connected to the mains are supplied with water from private borehole supplies which are generally satisfactory, but the majority obtain supplies from shallow wells, which are of varying quality and quantity.

33 water samples from 30 sources were obtained and submitted for analysis. 29 were from shallow wells, of which 24 were unsatisfactory. 1 from a borehole was satisfactory, 3 of mains water were chemically and bacteriologically satisfactory, but were found to contain " NAIS " worms. The result was taken up with the water authority and they instituted remedial measures.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Topography.

The lower tidal reaches of the River Severn form the western boundary of the Rural District. The major portion of the district is within the Severn Catchment Area with a small portion in the south-west corner of the district coming within the Bristol Avon Catchment Area.

The principal watercourse in the District is the Little Avon River rising at Wickwar (Sodbury R.D.) which passes through Charfield, Tortworth, Alkington, Ham & Stone, eventually discharging via the tidal pill at Berkeley into the River Severn.

General Conditions.

The sewers at Sharpness discharge untreated sewage into an old culvert with outfall into the tidal reaches of the River Severn.

Untreated sewage from sewers at Severn Beach is discharged by ejectors into the tidal reaches of the River Severn.

The town of Berkeley was re-sewered in 1956. The spare capacity has been utilised to allow, on terms, for the sewage from the Berkeley Nuclear Power Station to be dealt with at this plant. By using these works to their maximum designed capacity it has been found that the sludge beds are inadequate and they are now being increased by 100%.

The old sewer at Charfield discharges small quantities of untreated sewage into the River Avon, and the combined scheme with the Dursley R.D. is still awaited.

No action has been taken to follow up the suggestions which I put forward in a previous report, wherein I advocated that the Bristol Avon River Board be approached with a view to that authority taking over the upper reaches of the Hortham and Bradley Brooks so as to ensure their proper maintenance.

Foul ditches continue to exist in the following parishes as the result of lack of sewerage facilities:

Alkington
Aust
Almondsbury
Olveston
Redwick
Hinton
Hamfallow
Ham & Stone
Berkeley
Thornbury

SCHEDULE OF SEWAGE PLANTS AND SEWERS

Parish	Situation	Sewage Plant	Properties served	Remarks
ALKINGTON	Newport	Sewage Plant	11	Council Estate
ALMONDSBURY	"Swan Inn" (P.H.)	Sewage Plant	5	Public House
	Marshwall Crescent	Sewage Plant	14	Council Estate
	Hallen	Sewage Plant	22	Council Estate
	Easter Compton	Sewage Works	18	Council Estate
	Woodlands	Sewage Works	1	Caravan Park
	Cribbs Causeway	Sewage Works	1	Public House
	Hortham Hospital	Sewage Works	1	Mental Institution
	Woodhouse Down	Sewage Works	42	Council Estate
	Village	Sewage Works	1	Hospital
ALVESTON	Quarry Road	Sewage Works	46	Council Estate
	Greenhill	Sewage Works	10	Council Estate
	"Silverhill"	Sewage Works	1	Private School
BERKELEY	Oakhunger Lane	Sewage Works	340	New scheme completed
CHARFIELD	Manor Lane	Sewage Plant	10	Council Estate
	Village	Old Sewer	20	New Scheme proposed
CROMHALL	Townwell	Sewage Plant	14	Council Estate
FALFIELD	"The Huntsman" (P.H.)	Sewage Plant	1	Public House
	Sundays Hill	Sewage Plant	6	Council Estate
	Eastwood Park	Sewage Plant	1	Home Office School
HAM & STONE	Stone	Sewage Plant	18	Council Estate
HINTON	Sharpness	New Sewers	240	Re-sewered
	Purton	Old Sewers	20	Fouling ditches
OLVESTON	Oldown	Sewage Plant	11	Council Estate
	Olveston & Tockington	Old Sewers	50	Discharges to ditches—new scheme proposed
PATCHWAY	Parish	Public Sewers	1700	Joint Sewerage Committee
RANGEWORTHY	Berrowsmead	Sewage Plant	4	Council Estate
ROCKHAMPTON	Church View	Sewage Plant	4	Council Estate
REDWICK & NORTHWICK	Severn Beach	Ejector Station	270	New scheme
	Wick Road	Sewage Plant	18	Council Estate
THORNBURY	Oldbury Lane	Sewage Plant	1000	Enlarged
TORTWORTH	Leyhill Prison	Sewage Plant	70	H.O. Prison and Wardens Quarters
TYTHERINGTON	School	Sewage Plant	1	School
	Southlands	Sewage Plant	28	Council Estate

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

A schedule of public and privately owned drainage and sewerage schemes is attached to this report.

Schemes for the sewering of the following areas have been prepared in outline by the Council's Consulting Engineers, and the Ministry's decision is still awaited:

Charfield
Olveston/Tockington
Almondsbury
Wanswell
Thornbury

At the time of writing this report, the Minister has authorised the Alveston Sewerage Scheme to proceed, and the contract has been placed.

All the Council owned sewage plants are maintained by direct labour. Five men are employed on these duties, and two of them form a mobile team servicing the various housing site plants. All the plants are regularly serviced and generally well maintained.

The Council undertake the emptying of bucket closets in the parish of Hamfallow. The general method of collection and disposal is crude and unsatisfactory and should be discontinued as soon as conditions will permit.

Throughout the district, cesspits, and where necessary, sewage tanks are emptied by private arrangement with two firms which specialise in this type of service. The contents are removed by vacuum tank vehicles and the contents are generally disposed of on agricultural land.

In the last annual report I referred to a scheme which had been prepared whereby the Council would undertake the emptying of the cesspits of council houses.

The Minister has now approved of the Consulting Engineers' scheme for the construction of balancing tanks at Berkeley and Thornbury for the reception of cesspit contents, and it may be possible to bring the scheme into operation toward the end of 1958.

PUBLIC CLEANSING—COLLECTION.

A combined collection of refuse and salvage is operated throughout the district by direct labour.

The service is operated by:

1 Foreman Driver
3 Driver Loaders
6 Loaders
2 Refuse Tip Attendants
2 Paper Baling Attendants
2 Mobile Sewage Works Attendants

The fleet consists of:

2 10 cu. yd. Dennis side loading lorries. Registered 1945 and 1949.
2 11 cu. yd. Ford side loading lorries. Registered 1950.
1 4 ton ex-Army Ford truck lorry. Registered 1948. Laid up.
1 Land Rover. Registered 1950.

Each year I have regularly reported a steady increase in the number of loads of refuse collection, and with the unusually large increase of the past year, the cleansing staff and vehicles are extended to their utmost.

The increased number of loads can be accounted for by the greater bulk of present day refuse, the increasing use of the service by the general householders in the rural parishes and by the numbers of new houses which have been erected.

The number of loads of refuse is approximately double to that of five years ago, and if this trend continues, refuse collection and disposal will become an acute problem.

The Council has had for inspection and demonstration various new refuse collection vehicles. The result has been that an order has been placed for 1, 18/20 cu.yd. Shelvoke & Drewry diesel engined fore and aft tipping vehicle. Delivery is expected in March 1958. I feel that this will only go part way to meeting the increased work.

The staff have worked well, and despite illnesses, they have by working a certain amount of overtime and with strenuous effort, succeeded in maintaining their schedules. In the circumstances it has not been possible to increase the frequency of collection in any part of the district.

Refuse Tips:

1. Oakhunger Lane, Berkeley.
   This tip is rented by the Council. The site consists of a disused clay pit part filled with water, and is being used for the disposal of refuse and closet contents collected from the northern parishes of the district.

2. The Quarry, Alveston.
   This is a disused limestone quarry of approximately two acres which is gradually being filled in shallow layers and is maintained in excellent condition, and receives the refuse collection from the parishes in the central parts of the district. The land is owned by the Council.

3. Littlewood, Cromhall.
   This tip is situated in a disused limestone quarry rented from the Tortworth Estate Co. and is used for the disposal of refuse collection chiefly from the parishes of Charfield, Cromhall and Tortworth. Refuse disposal into this tip has had to be suspended because it has been on fire.

FREQUENCY OF REFUSE COLLECTION

PARISH	PLACE	FREQUENCY
Almondsbury	Lower Almondsbury	Twice Monthly
	Easter Compton	Twice Monthly
	Cribbs Causeway, etc.	Twice Monthly
	Hallen	Monthly
Alkington	Whole Parish	Monthly
Alveston	Whole Parish	Twice Monthly
Aust	Whole Parish	Monthly
Berkeley	Whole Parish	Weekly
Charfield	Whole Parish	Twice Monthly
Cromhall	Part Parish	Monthly
	Part Parish	Twice Monthly
Falfield	Whole Parish	Monthly
Hamfallow	Whole Parish	Weekly
Ham & Stone	Whole Parish	Monthly
Hill	Whole Parish	Monthly
Hinton	Whole Parish	Weekly
Oldbury	Whole Parish	Monthly
Olveston	Whole Parish	Twice Monthly
Patchway	Whole Parish	Weekly
Rangeworthy	Whole Parish	Monthly
Redwick & Northwick	Redwick & Severn Beach	Weekly
	Northwick	Monthly
Rockhampton	Whole Parish	Monthly
Thornbury	Lighting Area	Weekly
	Other Parts	Monthly
Tortworth	Whole Parish	Monthly
Tytherington	Whole Parish	Monthly

SALVAGE.

	1956			1957		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Paper	1632	14	9	1947	18	7
Rags	176	11	2	195	2	4
Metals	239	16	11	265	1	4
	2049	2	10	2408	2	3

Despite difficulties of disposal and falling prices, it has been possible to maintain, and in fact exceed, our estimate revenue.

CAMPING.

A considerable amount of camping continues to take place in the district.

There are 13 principal licensed sites, and 4 sites with individual licences for the caravans thereon. These sites provide accommodation for approximately 600 structures, the majority of which consists of permanently stationed trailer caravans or chalets.

There are also numerous individual caravans stationed on sites throughout the district. A general policy has been established that sites in the low lying area of the district shall not be used for all the year occupation. At sites where permanent occupation is permitted the Council has required higher standards of sanitary amenities to be provided.

As the result of the successful legal proceedings in 1956, and a further successful case this year, there has been a reduction in the number of structures which were permanently occupied, and improvements in the general conditions at the camps.

In connection with the Nuclear Power Station construction, the contractors established a labour camp for 1,200, 50 temporary bungalows for employees and their families and a caravan site with 98 standings. The accommodation and caravan problem had been foreseen, but difficulties arose, and at first caravans were stationed indiscriminately around Berkeley district. After a great deal of effort and with the co-operation of the Planning Authority, contractors and land owners, a site was eventually selected and developed. The Planning Authority has granted permission for the use of the site for a limited period, and the District Council has licensed the individual structures.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

During the year it has been possible to continue a 100% inspection of all animals killed in the slaughterhouses in the district.

It should be noted that there has been approximately a 40% decrease in the number of pigs slaughtered in the two bacon factories operating in the district.

It is interesting to record that there has been a steady decrease in the numbers and percentages of carcases affected with disease. During the year, one bacon factory commenced regular general slaughtering, and this caused considerably increased duties.

The general sanitary conditions of the slaughterhouses are satisfactory.

Carcases Inspected	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	86	—	56	272	4902	—
Number inspected	86	—	56	272	4902	—
Carcases Condemned:						
All diseases except Tuberculosis:						
Whole carcases condemned ...	1	—	—	1	28	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	16	—	1	26	316	—
Percentages of carcases inspected affected with disease (other than Tuberculosis) ...	19.76%	—	1.78%	9.96%	7.01%	—
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcases condemned ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	—	—	—	173	—
Percentage of carcases inspected affected with Tuberculosis	2.32%	—	—	—	3.54%	—
Cysticercosis:						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Corynebacterium pyogenes and Tuberculosis in Pigs

History of case.

Early in 1957 somewhat unusual conditions of disease were found in a number of pigs examined in one of the bacon factories, the pigs having all been bred and reared at one farm. The circumstances are sufficiently unusual to warrant the case being set out in some detail.

On the 9th January, Tuberculosis lesions were found in the sub-maxillary glands of these pigs and the heads were condemned. On the 24th January a casualty pig was found to have widespread lesions somewhat resembling Tuberculosis. The carcase was condemned and various specimens were submitted for bacteriological examination, and the Bacteriologist reported the presence of Corynebacterium pyogenes, which would not in itself have rendered the whole carcase unfit.

On the 30th January, of seven pigs examined, five were found to have a similar generalised infection. The Bacterio'ogist accompanied the Inspector to the slaughterhouse and obtained

specimens for examination and laboratory tests. The affected carcases were again condemned.

During ensuing weeks various numbers of pigs were found to be similarly affected and condemned. At this stage the Ministry's Veterinary Officer was approached to see if he could take the case up with the farmer. We were put in touch with the farmer's veterinary surgeon, and he obtained specimens from some of the affected pigs. In due course we were informed that acid fast bacilli had been demonstrated to be present in the specimens, and after the usual period of six weeks the Bacteriologist confirmed the presence of Tubercle bacilli.

Post Mortem Findings.

1. The sub-maxillary lymph nodes enlarged to approximately the size of tennis balls (normally size of a marble), and on incision had the appearance somewhat like T.B. but also numerous fibrous growths. Later pigs showed that the sub-maxillary glands had become broken down and puralent.
2. On certain of the pigs the sub-maxillary salivary gland was also affected in a similar fashion.
3. Although no actual lesions were visible to the naked eye in the remaining carcase lymph nodes, these were enlarged.
4. Lungs. The left and right bronchial lymph nodes were affected, and also throughout the substance of the lung tissue were found small lesions.
5. Liver. The hepatic lymph node was affected, and there were also lesions throughout the substance of the liver.
6. Spleen. Lesions throughout the substance, some of them $\frac{1}{4}''$ in diameter. Gastrosplenic lymph node affected.
7. Offal. The mesenteric lymph nodes were found to be greatly affected.

Table showing history of condemnation.

		Weight	Approx. Value £	s.	d.
9/1/57	3 pigs received — 3 heads condemned	39 lbs.	—	—	—
24/1/57	1 pig received — 1 pig condemned	96 lbs.	10	15	0
30/1/57	7 pigs received — 5 pigs condemned	803 lbs.	111	2	9
6/2/57	2 pigs received — 2 pigs condemned	305 lbs.	42	9	8
13/2/57	6 pigs received — 6 pigs condemned	856 lbs.	109	8	1
6/3/57	6 pigs received — 6 pigs condemned	904 lbs.	106	10	1
TOTALS:	20 pigs condemned	3003 lbs.	380	5	5
	3 heads condemned				

Summary.

The action of the Department in condemning the earlier carcases was without doubt, the correct one in view of the later findings. The Bacteriologist expressed the view that Corynebacterium pyogenes was the primary infection, and that Tubercle bacilli was the secondary infection. The pigs had been regularly fed on antibiotic fortified feeding stuffs, and this may quite likely have influenced the character of the infection. It was understood that the farmer was insured and was compensated for the financial loss.

No. of Licensed Slaughterhouses	3
No. in regular use	3
No. of Licensed Slaughtermen	21

Unsound Food Register.

During the year, the following weight of food was inspected and certified as unsound:

Meat (Tuberculosis)	2506	lbs.
Meat (Other Diseases)	4782	lbs.
Tins and Jars of Sundry Foods	6361¼	lbs.
Total:	13,649¼	lbs.

FOOD PREPARATION AND HANDLING.

The various food premises in the district are listed below:

1. **Registered Premises.**

Preserved Food	10
Fried Fish Shops	5
Ice-Cream Premises	91
Dairies registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949	14
	120

2. **Unregistered Premises.**

Butchers	16
Grocers	50
Greengrocers	12
Hotels and Licensed Premises	63
Cafes, etc.	15
	156
TOTAL	276

In the present year visits to these type of premises were routine, and generally it was found that good standards of hygiene existed.

ICE-CREAM.

4 premises in the district are registered for the manufacture of Ice-cream, one of which operates very occasionally, and 91 premises are registered for sale, chiefly of the pre-packed product.

A total of 39 samples taken during the year produced the following results:

Grade I	27	—	69.23%
Grade II	12	—	30.77%
	39	—	100.00%

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS.

A total of 33 samples were taken, the results of which are set out below.

In the case of the unsatisfactory samples from producers and producers/retailers, the results were communicated to the County Milk Production Officer.

MILK SAMPLE RESULTS

Results for Year 1957

Designation	No.	Bacteriological Examination		Biological Examination	
		Satis.	Unsatis.	Negative	Positive
T.T.	18	8	1	9	—
Pasteurised	11	11	—	—	—
Non-designated ..	3	—	—	3	—
Sterilised	1	1	—	—	—

MILK PRODUCTION.

Dairy Farms in District	441
Number of T.T. Herds	252
Percentage of T.T. Supplies	57%

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All Other	Total of Cols 1, 2, 3 & 4.
1. Total No. of properties in Local Authority's district	20	7158	1097	8275	528
2. No. of Properties inspected as a result of:—					
(a) Notification	—	31	7	38	4
(b) Survey	20	264	104	388	42
3. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	153	340	149	642	90
4. No. of properties inspected in Section 2 which were found to be infected by:—					
(a) Rats					
Major					
Minor	4	72	16	92	14
(b) Mice					
Major	—	30	6	36	—
Minor	4	102	10	116	6
5. No. of infested properties in Section 4 treated by the L.A. ..	5	117	12	134	7
6. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	—	—	—	—	—
7. No. of notices served under Section 4 of the Act.					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural work (i.e. Proofing)					
8. No. of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a Notice under Section 4 of the Act..	—	—	—	—	—
9. Legal proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
10. No. of "block" control schemes carried out	—	—	5	—	—

FACTORIES ACT 1937 & 1948

Duties under this heading are likely to increase in the near future in the event of "Certificates of means of Escape in case of Fire" being enforced for petrol filling stations.

(1) Inspections for the purpose of provision as to health

Premises	No. of Premises	Inspections	No. of Notices	Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	16	7	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	88	105	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	4	—	—	—
TOTAL	108	112	5	—

(2) Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	5	5	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	9	4	—	8
TOTAL	15	10	—	8

OUTWORK (Section 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Carding of buttons, etc.	5					
Making Wearing Apparel	3					
TOTAL	8					

SUMMARY OF VISITS

Nature of Visits or Inspections.

GENERAL SANITATION

Water Supply	141
Drainage	146
Stables and Piggeries	18
Offensive Trades	—
Fried Fish Shops	2
Tents, Vans and Sheds	503
Factories (Workshops)	118
Outworkers	1
Bakehouses	6
Public Conveniences	136
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	7
Licensed Premises	15
Refuse Collection	181
Refuse Disposal	11
Rats and Mice	1476
Atmospheric Pollution	30
Schools	4
Shops	7
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	176
Council Houses	29
Sewage Disposal Works	347
Sewage Sampling	13
New Buildings	54
Drain tests and inspections	554
Building Licensing	1
Petroleum	65
Shops	7

HOUSING

Under Public Health Acts.

No. of houses inspected	239
Visits paid to above houses	211

Under Housing Acts.

No. of houses inspected	189
Visits paid to above houses	283

Overcrowding.

No. of houses inspected	—
Visits paid to above houses	—

Verminous Premises.

No. of houses inspected	1
Visits paid to above houses	—

Miscellaneous Housing Visits.

No. of visits paid to above houses	14

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Inquiries in cases of I.D.	45
Visits re disinfection	37
Miscellaneous infectious disease visits	17

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTIONS

Visits to Slaughterhouses	564
Visits to shops and stalls	2
Visits to butchers	24
Visits to canteens	22
Visits to dairies and milk producers	30
Visits to fishmongers and poulterers	7
Visits to food preparing premises	145
Visits to Grocers	20
Visits to Greengrocers and fruiterers	12
Visits to ice cream premises	14
Visits to market stalls	29
Visits to Restaurants	13

Visits in Connection with Sampling.

Milk—Bacteriological	14
Milk—Biological	5
Ice cream	42
Food and drug samples	3
Miscellaneous food visits	38
General miscellaneous visits	586
TOTAL	664

Nailsworth Urban District Council

Chairman:

Dr. M. H. DANIELS

Vice-Chairman:

A. C. TUFT, Esq.

Clerk of the Council:

R. D. CLARKE, Esq.

Councillors:

F. Beckett, Esq.
R. J. Davis, Esq.
F. Grant, Esq.
M. G. Smith, Esq.
Mrs. A. Waine, J.P.
W. S. Wilson, Esq.
E. A. Young, Esq.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

W. J. DOUGLAS COOPER, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector:

W. E. LARGE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

H. HALL, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Rodent Officer:

H. H. GOODINGS

Clerk:

Miss E. P. STEVENS

PART I.

GENERAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	1,596
Population (1951 Census)	3,523
Population (Registrar General 1957)	3,700
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1957)	1,129
Rateable value	£34.853
Sum represented by a penny rate	£135

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

	M.	F.	Total
	25	26	51
Legitimate	24	26	50
Illegitimate	1	—	1

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 mid year Home Population	13.78
Birth Rate, England and Wales per 1,000 Civilian Population	16.1
Comparability Factor for Births	1.09
Therefore Corrected Birth Rate for Nailsworth U.D.	15.02

Still Births.

	M.	F.	Total
	—	—	—
Legitimate	—	—	—
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated mid year population	Nil
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births)	Nil
Still Birth Rate, England & Wales, per 1,000 Civilian Population	0.37
Still Births (per 1,000 Live and Still Births England & Wales)	22.5

Deaths.

Total Deaths in District	39
21 of these were Males and 18 were Females	
Average Age of all Male Deaths in Nailsworth Urban District	75.76 years
Average Age of all Female Deaths in Nailsworth Urban District	68.94 years
Average Age of all Deaths taking place in Nailsworth Urban District during 1957	72.61 years
Death Rate, England & Wales, per 1,000 Civilian Population	11.5
Crude Death Rate for Nailsworth Urban District per 1,000 estimated population	10.54
Comparability Factor for Deaths	0.83
Therefore Corrected Death Rate	8.75

18 of the deaths recorded to Nailsworth Urban District occurred outside the precincts of the district and therefore 21 actually occurred in the Urban District.

14 of the transferable deaths occurred in hospitals outside the Area.

The most common causes of death in the district are:

Heart Disease (all types)	17 cases
Vascular Intracranial Lesions	7 cases
Cancer	7 cases

It is interesting to note that of the 7 cases who died from Cancer, 3 of these died from Cancer of the Lung.

CAUSES OF DEATHS

		Under 1 yr	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung & bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system..	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	7
18.	Coronary disease, angina	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	6
19.	Hypertension with heart disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4
20.	Other heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	7
21.	Other circulatory disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
22.	Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
24.	Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Other disease of respiratory system..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34.	All other accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35.	Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
										39

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.

	M.	F.	Total
	—	—	—
Legitimate	—	—	—
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age.

	M.	F.	Total
	—	—	—
Legitimate	—	—	—
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Infant Mortality Rate.

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year in Nailsworth Urban District per 1,000 live births	Nil
Deaths of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	Nil
Deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..	Nil

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS, 1957

DISEASE	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	15—24 years	25 years and over	65 years and over	Age unknown	TOTAL
Measles	2	4	10	14	10	55	1	—	1	—	—	97
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	1 (NC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (P)	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	5
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	1	3	7	2	—	—	—	—	13
Whooping Cough	—	—	2	6	2	18	—	—	2	—	—	30
											TOTAL	147

NC—Not confirmed.
P—Paralytic.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

The following Immunisations and Vaccinations have been carried out within the District during 1957 by General Practitioners and Local Authority Doctors:

No. of Children who completed a full course of primary immunisation

	Under 1 Year	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5—9 Years	10—14 Years	Total
G.P. ..	29(21)	6(3)	—	—	—	—	—	35(24)
L.A. ..	8	2	—	—	—	2	—	12

No. of Children who received a Maintenance Dose

	Under 1 Year	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5—9 Years	10—14 Years	Total
G.P. ..	—	—	—	—	2(1)	16(8)	—	18(9)
L.A. ..	—	—	—	—	—	39	6	45

(Figures in brackets denote combined prophylaxis)

VACCINATION—SMALLPOX

	Under 1 Year	1 Year	2—4 Years	5—14 Years	15 Years & over	Total
Primary	30	—	—	2	2	34
Re-Vaccination	—	—	—	4	2	6

VACCINATION—WHOOPING COUGH

	Under 1 Year	1 Year	2—4 Years	5—14 Years	Total
Whooping Cough Vaccination ..	44	5	5	8	62
Combined Diphtheria / Whooping Cough Prophylaxis (obtained by and given by General Practitioners) ..	21	3	3	7	34

TUBERCULOSIS.

No deaths from tuberculosis occurred during the year. There are 18 cases on the Register, an increase of 2 during the year, one of which was a transfer into the district. Both cases were pulmonary.

Although no Mass Radiography Survey was made in Nailsworth this year, it is possible that Nailsworth residents attended at The Armoury, Merrywalks, Stroud, when the Unit visited there in July. A record of 2,867 miniature film examinations were completed, and of these 1,026 persons attended the Open Sessions.

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES OF VACCINATION.

These certificates have to be countersigned by the Medical Officer of Health for the District in which the General Practitioner resides who has carried out the vaccination.

During the year 22 of these have been stamped and countersigned by me.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47.

Removal of Persons in need of Care and Attention to Suitable Premises.

No cases arose during the year calling for action under this Act.

PART II.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

May I again express pleasure in submitting to you this my Fourth Annual Report on the working of the Department.

It will be noted from the report that Meat Inspection occupies its proper position in absorbing a major part of the time of your Inspectors.

Co-operation with the Bacon Factories has been at all times maintained at the usual friendly level, and I do wish to express my appreciation of the manner in which the managements are ever willing to help the Inspectors.

Since the inception of our 100% Meat Inspection system, frequent requests for relief during holidays, sickness, etc., have been made to my colleagues of the Stroud Urban and Rural District Councils, and I am pleased to report that at no time has a request gone unheard. I do therefore wish to record my thanks to the above Councils for their ready co-operation.

The inspection of food shops in the district has been carried out as often as possible under the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations and the continued co-operation of the local traders gives I feel sure, a feeling of mutual satisfaction.

A start has been made on the inspections of factories in particular regard to the Means of Escape in Case of Fire Certificates. As soon as necessary works of improving Means of Escape, etc., are completed, recommendations will be made to the Council for the issue of further Certificates.

Action under the Housing Acts has not been as great during the current year as hitherto, due mainly to my appreciation of the Council's difficulty in providing accommodation for displaced tenants.

Sampling of foodstuffs, milk and water supplies for Bacteriological Examination has not had its fair share of attention, due to the nearest Public Health Service Laboratory being in Bristol, and the necessity for conveying samples thereto immediately after collection.

Improvement Grants. The Council are in my opinion very right in encouraging the taking up of grants for the improvement of substandard houses, and whilst this work is of necessity of an exacting nature, I feel a certain amount of pride when the housewife in her " new " kitchen, says " I don't know how I used to manage before."

Surveying Work. The maintenance of the Urban Highways, the Council Houses, Sewers and Surface water drains continue to receive their share of your Officers' attention and I wish to acknowledge the loyalty of the whole of the outside staff of my Department.

In conclusion, may I again thank the Council as a whole, and as individuals, for their continued help and guidance throughout the year. I would also like to take this opportunity of thanking the staff of the Public Health Department and other Officers of the Council for their assistance and co-operation during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. E. LARGE.

Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector.

Council Offices,

George Street,

Nailsworth.

WATER SUPPLY ANALYSIS.

Samples of water from the Stroud District Water Board mains and private supplies were submitted for Bacteriological Examinations with the following results:

Type of Sample	No. of Samples taken	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory
Mains Supply	8	—	8
Wells and Springs ..	20	18	2

SEWERAGE.

Main sewers are laid in the greater part of the following Districts, Nailsworth, Newmarket, Forest Green, Shortwood and Harley Wood, but numbers of houses are not connected to the sewer, in most cases due to the difference in levels.

Parts of the District remaining unsewered are the Rockness Hill, Theescombe and the Pinfarthings Area, except Wood End.

The Septic Tank or Cesspool is therefore the most common method of drainage in these districts. 5 Cesspools have been emptied, the owners paying the cost thereof to a total of £12 0s. 0d.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The household refuse continues to be collected and disposed of by the Stroud Rural District Council who maintain a satisfactory service.

There is no collection of nightsoil within the District, the disposal of which is left to the occupiers of the houses.

BUILDING OF NEW COUNCIL AND PRIVATE HOUSES.

No. of Council Houses erected in 1957	Nil
No. of Private Enterprise Houses erected in 1957	9
Total	9

No. of Council Houses under construction at 31st December, 1957	Nil
No. of Private Enterprise Houses under construction at 31st December, 1957	5
Total	5

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

Dwelling Houses inspected under the Housing Act and Public Health Act	69
Re-inspections of Houses	91
Miscellaneous Visits	17
Visits under Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act, 1951	1
Visits to Slaughterhouses	238
Visits to Food Shops	106
Visits to Cafes and Restaurants	19
Visits to Licensed Premises	13
Visits to Premises including Ice-cream Premises (Section 16, Food & Drugs Act, 1955)	22
Shops inspected under the Shops Act, 1950	3
Visits to dairies	9
Visits to factories and bakehouses	25
Visits to theatres, cinemas and places of entertainment	1
Visits to schools	2
Visits to cases of infectious disease and food poisoning	1
Visits to water supplies	20
Visits re drainage and building	89
Visits to petroleum stores	14
Total	740

All complaints received of unhygienic conditions were duly investigated and the necessary action taken to abate any nuisances found.

Premises or Occupations subject to Statutory Control—Shops.

Number of premises	32
Number of inspections	3

Particulars of action taken during the year.

1. Under Shops Act, 1950, relating to ventilation and temperature of shops and to sanitary conveniences. Number of Notices served	Nil
2. Under Public Health Act, 1936. Number of Notices served	Nil

Food Premises under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955.

Number of premises registered	18
New registrations during 1957	Nil
Number of inspections	22
Number of notices served	1
Number of notices complied with	1

Offensive Trades.

Number of premises	1
Number of inspections	4
Number of notices served	Nil

Petroleum Stores.

Number of premises	15
Number of visits	14
Number of notices served	Nil

Dairies and Milk Shops.

Number of premises	1
Number of inspections	9
Number of notices served	Nil

Smoke Abatement.

Observations made	3
Complaints received	1
Number of notices served	Nil

Housing Act, 1936, and Public Health Act, 1936.

Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (Public Health & Housing Acts)	69
Number of inspections and re-inspections made	90
Number of dwelling houses found to be in such a state as to be unfit for human habitation	4
Number of dwelling houses found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	10

Informal Action during the year.

Number of houses made fit after service of informal or preliminary notices	11

Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
2. Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices (including notices served prior to 1st January, 1956).	
(i) By owners	Nil
(ii) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	8
2. Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.	
(i) By owners	8
(ii) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4
2. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
3. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted	Nil
4. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

	Visits	Baits laid	Poison Baits laid
Agricultural premises	13	—	52
Private Dwellings	307	156	675
Business Premises	98	17	60
Local Authority	5	—	14
Miscellaneous Treatments	35	151	89
Miscellaneous Inspections	49	—	—
Sewers	30	30	—
Total	537	354	890

DAIRIES AND MILK RETAILERS.

There is one dairy other than farm dairies in the district. 9 visits have been made to ensure that the provisions of the Milk & Dairies Orders and Regulations have been complied with.

Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949—Regulation 20.

No action was taken during the year under this Regulation.

Milk Sampling—Biological Examination.

No samples were submitted for examination during the year.

Bacteriological Examination.

Tuberculin Tested Milk.

No samples were submitted for examination during the year.

Bottle Rinses.

No bottle rinse samples were submitted for examination during the year.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The Bacon Factories have been visited on every occasion when notice is received that slaughtering has taken place. Whenever possible Ante-Mortem Inspections are made.

The following are details of Post-Mortem examinations made:

	Pigs
No. killed	47,008
No. inspected	39,945
Percentage of the number killed, inspected by qualified inspector	84%
All Diseases except Tuberculosis.	
Whole carcase condemned	249
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	51
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	.64%
Tuberculosis only.	
Whole carcase condemned	53
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	1,600
Percentage of number inspected affected with T.B.	3.5%

The following details indicate some of the diseases, other than Tuberculosis, affecting animals slaughtered and examined at the Bacon Factories.

Septicaemia	Acute Pneumonia	Acute Peritonitis	Melanosis
Pyaemia	Uraemia	Jaundice	Tumours
Nephritis	Bruising	Abscesses	Acute Swine Erysipelas

During the year on two occasions, a total of 708 pigs were sent to one of the Bacon Factories for emergency slaughter, having been affected with Atrophic Rhinitis. Officials from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food were present and infected portions of the carcases were removed by them for laboratory examination. All carcases were inspected by your Officers to ascertain whether or not any pathological infections were present.

The management of the Bacon Factories have at all times maintained their usual co-operative attitude. A proper system of 100% Meat Inspection was operated on and from the 19th March, 1957, necessitating the attendance of two Inspectors when bacon pigs are being slaughtered.

The total weight of meat and organs (offal) condemned as unfit for human consumption was 31 tons.

OTHER FOODS.

The food shops and wholesale warehouses in the town have been visited as often as posible to ensure that the provisions of the Food & Drugs Act are being carried out, and the following quantities of food have been voluntarily surrendered as being unfit for human consumption during the year:

Canned Meat	676 lbs.
Canned Vegetables, etc.	130 lbs.
Canned Fruit	212 lbs.
Canned Milk	16 lbs.
Canned Fish	10 lbs.
Canned Soup	34 lbs.
Cheese	42 lbs.
Total	1,020 lbs.

FACTORIES ACT. 1937 & 1948

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health

Premises	No. on register	Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
i Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	5	Nil	Nil
ii Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	23	25	Nil	Nil
iii Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	24	30	Nil	Nil

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.1) ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil

Outwork Section 110

Outworkers	1

MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE

Number of visits	20
Number of notices served	7
Number of Certificates of Adequacy of Means of Escape issued ..	3

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Number of applications	10
Number of approvals	9
The total amount of grant promised during the year—£3,162 0s. 0d.	

Stroud Urban District Council

Chairman:
W. K. PRESTON, Esq., J.P.

Vice-Chairman:
T. JOHN, Esq., J.P.

Clerk of the Council:
H. S. GIBBONS, Esq.

Councillors:

I. J. Bevan, Esq.
H. G. Bullock, Esq.
T. B. Cameron, Esq.
H. B. Cooke, Esq.
H. L. Dean, Esq.
Mrs. L. M. Fern
J. Flynn, Esq., C.C.
H. H. Forster, Esq.
N. F. W. Gibson, Esq., J.P.
J. T. Hall, Esq.
F. W. Jenkinson, Esq.
D. Johnson, Esq.
E. W. Mason, Esq., J.P.
Mrs. P. E. Parker
L. T. Price, Esq.
J. D. Waters, Esq.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:
W. J. DOUGLAS COOPER, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:
G. G. CRITCHLEY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:
L. G. NORMAN, M.A.P.H.I., S.R.N.

First Additional Public Health Inspector:
V. G. CATER, M.A.P.H.I.

Second Additional Public Health Inspector:
W. L. FISHER, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Pupil Assistant:
D. F. M. LODGE

Rodent Officer:
H. H. GOODINGS

Public Health Department Clerks:
Mrs. M. J. COOPER
Miss A. DEAN

PART I.

GENERAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	2,779
Population (1951 Census)	15,977
Population (Registrar General 1957)	16,160
Estimated number of inhabited houses	5,107
Rateable Value as at 1.4.57	£219,762
Estimated produce of Penny Rate	£885

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

	M.	F.	Total
	133	156	289
Legitimate	127	152	279
Illegitimate	6	4	10

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 mid year Home Population	17.88
Birth Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 Civilian Population	16.1
Comparability Factor for Births	1.02
Therefore Corrected Birth Rate for Stroud U.D.	18.24

Still Births.

	M.	F.	Total
	4	4	8
Legitimate	4	3	7
Illegitimate	—	1	1

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated mid year population	0.50
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births)	26.94
Still Birth Rate, England & Wales, per 1,000 Civilian Population	0.37
Still Births (per 1,000 Live and Still Births, England & Wales)	22.5

Deaths.

Total Deaths in District	169
(84 of these were Males and 85 were Females)	
Average Age of all Male Deaths in Stroud Urban District	60.94 years
Average Age of all Female Deaths in Stroud Urban District	74.43 years
Average Age of all Deaths taking place in Stroud Urban District during 1957	67.73 years
Death Rate, England & Wales, per 1,000 Civilian Population	11.5
Crude Death Rate for Stroud Urban District per 1,000 estimated population	10.46
Comparability Factor for Deaths	0.90
Therefore Corrected Death Rate	9.41

27 of the deaths were transferable from other areas. Therefore only 142 actually took place in Stroud Urban District.

Average age of 14 Male Transferable Deaths	64.7 years
Average age of 13 Female Transferable Deaths	50.0 years
Average age of all Transferable Deaths	57.16 years
Average Age of 70 Male Deaths within the District	60.18 years
Average Age of 72 Female Deaths within the District ..	78.84 years
Average Age of all Deaths within the District	69.65 years

43 deaths took place in the District which were transferred to other areas for purposes of Annual Death Statistics.
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth—Nil

There were 3 deaths from Tuberculosis during the year (2 respiratory, 1 non-respiratory).

CAUSES OF DEATHS

		Under 1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	Total
1.	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
2.	Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
3.	Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
6.	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
10.	Malignant neoplasm of stomach ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
11.	Malignant neoplasm of lung and bronchus	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	7
12.	Malignant neoplasm of breast ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4
13.	Malignant neoplasm of uterus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	6	15
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
16.	Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system..	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	9	17
18.	Coronary disease, angina	—	—	—	—	1	8	10	12	31
19.	Hypertension with heart disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
20.	Other heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	25	37
21.	Other circulatory disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
22.	Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
23.	Pneumonia	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	7	13
24.	Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	8
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
34.	All other accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
35.	Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
										169

TYPES OF CANCER DEATHS

Cancer of Rectum	3 cases
Cancer of Prostate	2 cases
Cancer of Colon	5 cases
Cancer of Breast	5 cases
Cancer of Lung or Bronchus	6 cases
Cancer of Bile Duct	1 case
Cancer of Bladder	1 case
Cancer of Kidney	1 case
Cancer of Ovary	1 case
Cancer of Oesophagus	1 case
Total	26 cases

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	2	4	6
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age.

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Infant Mortality Rate.

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year in Stroud Urban District per 1,000 live births	20 76
Deaths of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	21.51
Deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil

Causes of Death of Infants under 1 year of age.

Female	1 month	Meningitis
Female	16 hours	Prematurity
Female	6 months	Encephalitis and Broncho Pneumonia
Female	9 months	Vagal Inhibition, Spasm of the Glottis
Male	1 day	Broncho Pneumonia

LONGEVITY TABLE

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0— 1 years	1	4	5
1— 10 years	1	2	3
10— 20 years	—	—	—
20— 30 years	—	—	—
30— 40 years	—	1	1
40— 50 years	5	—	5
50— 60 years	11	6	17
60— 70 years	15	15	30
70— 80 years	28	29	57
80— 90 years	18	24	42
90—100 years	4	4	8
100 years	1	—	1
TOTALS	84	85	169

It is interesting to record that a male member of the community died during the year at the grand age of 100 years. There were 4 males between the ages of 90—100 years and 4 females, but in the age group 80—90 years there were 24 females as compared with 18 males.

MONTHS OF THE YEAR IN WHICH DEATHS TOOK PLACE

Month	Deaths that occurred within the District	Deaths that occurred in hospital or while temporarily resident outside the area	Totals
January	10	—	10
February	8	2	10
March	15	4	19
April	10	3	13
May	14	2	16
June	7	2	9
July	9	1	10
August	8	4	12
September ..	14	—	14
October	19	5	24
November ..	13	1	14
December ..	15	3	18

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS

Cashes Green Hospital	13
Stroud General Hospital	14
Royal Hospital, Gloucester	13
Delancey Hospital, Cheltenham	1
Cheltenham Children's Hospital	1
Frenchay Hospital, Bristol	3
Gloucester Maternity Hospital	2
Isolation Hospital, Highnam	2
Cheltenham General Hospital	1
Standish Chest Hospital	1
West London Hospital	1
	52

Therefore 52 of the 169 deaths occurred in hospital—30%

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS, 1957

Disease	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	15—24 years	25 years & over	65 years & over	Age Unknown	TOTAL
Measles	1	13	19	21	29	84	3	1	1	—	—	172
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	7
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	8
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	5
Whooping Cough	8	18	7	13	16	37	1	—	1	—	—	101
											TOTAL	293

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

The following Immunisations and Vaccinations have been carried out within the District during 1957 by General Practitioners and Local Authority Doctors:—

No. of Children who completed a full course of primary immunisation.

	Under 1 year	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5—9 Years	10—14 Years	Total
G.P. ..	38(28)	7(3)	2(1)	—	—	2(2)	—	49(34)
L.A. ..	28	11	—	—	—	6	—	45

No. of Children who received a re-inforcing dose.

G.P. ..	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	7
L.A. ..	—	—	—	—	6	131	24	161

(Figures in brackets denote combined prophylaxis)

VACCINATION—SMALLPOX

	Under 1 Year	1 Year	2—4 Years	5—14 Years	15 Years & over	Total
Primary	69	4	6	6	8	93
Re-Vaccination	1	—	1	2	7	11

VACCINATION—WHOOPING COUGH

	Under 1 Year	1 Year	2—4 Years	5—14 Years	Total
Whooping Cough Vaccination	57	10	1	5	73
Combined Diphtheria / Whooping Cough Prophylaxis (obtained by and given by General Practitioners	28	3	1	2	34

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 3 patients died from the disease, 1 Male and 2 Females, aged 45 and over.

There are now 175 cases on the Register, an increase of 11 during the year; however of these, 2 are transfers into the district.

Cases on Register

	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary	74	76	150
Non-Pulmonary	6	19	25
Total	80	95	175

Table showing ages of New Cases and In-transfers and Deaths

Age	New cases and in Transfers				Deaths			
	Resp'ratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—45	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
45—65	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
65—75	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 and over ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

In July a Mass Radiography Survey was made in the Stroud Area and a total of 2,867 miniature film examinations were completed, and of these 1,026 persons attended the Open Sessions. It was felt that old people should be encouraged to come along for x-ray, bearing in mind that some live with their families where there are young children in the house and, due to the splendid co-operation of Secretaries of Old People's Welfare Clubs, the response to the invitation extended to their members was most encouraging.

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES OF VACCINATION.

These Certificates have to be countersigned by the Medical Officer of Health for the District in which the general practitioner resides who has carried out the vaccination.

During the year 167 Certificates have been stamped and countersigned by me.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47.

Removal of Persons in need of Care and Attention to Suitable Premises

During the year it was necessary to take compulsory measures for the removal of a lady to hospital. She recovered sufficiently to return to her own home and an extension of the Magistrate's Order was not applied for.

PART II.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my report for 1957.

I am pleased to state that a full staff was maintained throughout the year. The only change was an addition to the establishment of the Department, Miss A. Dean being appointed Shorthand Typist and Enquiry Clerk in April 1957.

Once again I have to report good progress in most aspects of public health work.

A 100% meat inspection service was maintained throughout the year. No real difficulties were experienced, although a considerable amount of slaughtering took place on Saturdays, Sundays and evenings.

Further progress has been made in food hygiene and most food premises now conform structurally with the 1955 Regulations. At the same time the co-operation of all food handlers is essential in order to ensure success in this field of public health, and one would like to see a more realistic appreciation of the need for strict personal hygiene on the part of those concerned. Again the general public can play their part by refusing to accept poor standards of hygiene.

Despite the declaration of a Clearance Area comprising fifty houses in the Bisley Old Road/Middle Hill/ Summer Street district, progress in dealing with unfit houses has been relatively slow. Progress depends on one main factor—the ability to re-house in the right type of accommodation—and such accommodation has only been available in very limited numbers.

Once again I feel that attention should be drawn to the general inadequacy of the public conveniences in the town, a matter that has been the subject of many complaints during the year. Unquestionably the condition of the conveniences leaves a lot to be desired and it is to be hoped that 1958 will see the erection of the proposed new conveniences in the centre of the town.

A considerable amount of work has again been carried out in connection with Certificates of Means of Escape in Case of Fire in factories, whilst it is pleasing to note that atmospheric pollution in the district showed a decrease compared with 1956.

My thanks are due to the Chairman of the Health Committee and all members of the Council for their encouragement and support during the year.

I would also like to thank the Medical Officer of Health for according me the privilege of presenting a separate report and at

the same time to acknowledge the splendid way in which all members of the staff of the Health Department have carried out their different duties throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. G. CRITCHLEY.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

ADMINISTRATION.

A considerable number of inquiries and complaints were received by the Department during the year, and it has been possible to advise on a number of different problems.

A big proportion of the inquiries were in respect of housing, particularly sub-standard properties, and the Rent Act.

CO-OPERATION WITH OUTSIDE AUTHORITIES.

I am pleased to say that there has been a close co-operation with officers of neighbouring Authorities, whilst an excellent liaison has also been maintained with officers of other public authorities, with whom it has been necessary to work. In the latter connection I would particularly like to record the help the Department has received from:

(i) H.M. Inspector of Factories.

(ii) The County Fire Prevention Officers of the Gloucestershire County Fire Service.

(iii) The Public Analyst for the City of Bristol and County of Gloucestershire.

(iv) The Director of the Public Health Laboratory, Bristol.

(v) The Area Technical Adviser on Meat Inspection and the Divisional Rodent Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

(vi) The Inspector of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Stroud Area.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing Act and Public Health Act	205
Re-inspections of houses	408
Visits in connection with Council House applicants	243
Visits re. Rent Act	72
Miscellaneous visits	362
Visits re. general complaints	121
Visits to caravan sites and moveable dwellings	70
Visits re. atmospheric pollution	29
Visits under Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951	2
Visits to Slaughterhouses	924
Visits to food shops	327
Visits to cafes and restaurants	20
Visits to licensed premises	17
Visits to premises registered under Section 16 Food & Drug Act, 1955 (including ice cream premises)	47
Shops inspected under Shops Act, 1950	18
Visits to dairies, milk shops, etc.	57
Visits to factories and bakehouses	78
Visits to theatres, cinemas, places of entertainment	20
Visits to schools	12
Visits to cases of infectious disease	11
Visits re. water supplies	86
Visits re. drainage	165
Visits to petroleum stores	39
Total number of visits and inspections	3,333
Total number of visits and inspections in connection with rodent control	2,220

HOUSING.

A. Clearance Areas.

(i) **Hill Street (No. 1) Area Compulsory Purchase Order, 1956.**

This order was confirmed, with one small modification, by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the 23rd February, 1957. Re-housing of persons in the Area was completed by June 1957 and demolition of the properties by September 1957 .

(ii) **Bisley Old Road/Middle Hill/Summer Street (No. 2) Area Compulsory Purchase Order 1957.**

The Council made this Order comprising 50 pink and 7 grey properties on the 3rd July, 1957. Following a Public Inquiry held on the 22nd October 1957, the Order was confirmed by the Minister, without modification, on the 23rd December 1957.

B. Individual Demolition and Closing Action.

Fair progress was made in dealing with 30 individual houses, thirteen by demolition action and 17 by Closing Orders. Action in such cases was taken, either when houses were found to be vacant, or when re-housing by the Council was known to be imminent.

C. Houses Rendered Fit.

Six houses subject to Official Undertakings or Closing Orders were rendered fit for human habitation and subsequently re-occupied.

D. Slum Clearance Programme.

By 31st December 1957 it was estimated that 39.6% of the 374 unfit houses in the district had been dealt with. A number of small "pockets" of unfit houses still exist; in these cases 2 out of 4 or 5 out of 7 properties are already closed and there is no doubt that action in the remaining cases should be expedited. Unfortunately, there appears to have been—and there still is—a shortage of suitable accommodation for aged persons or young persons living alone, and this factor has meant that areas or blocks of houses have had to be dealt with piecemeal, instead of as a whole. With the present rate of re-housing it appears unlikely that the target of dealing with all unfit properties by September 1960 will be achieved.

E. Details of Unfit Houses dealt with in 1957.

(i)	Number of houses in Clearance Areas declared during period	50
(ii)	Number of houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	13
(iii)	Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made (not including any in Clearance Areas)	17
(iv)	Number of houses subject to Official Undertakings (not including any in Clearance Areas)	6
(v)	Houses made fit for human habitation—	
	(a) Houses made fit under Section 9 Housing Act, 1936 or Section 9 Housing Act, 1957	Nil
	(b) Houses included in (ii), (iii) or (iv) made fit during the period	4
	(c) Houses subject to Closing Orders or Undertakings prior to 1.1.57 made fit	2
	(d) Houses made fit by informal action	1
(vi)	Number of unfit houses acquired by Local Authority (excluding houses in above categories)	3
(vii)	Houses actually demolished	28
(viii)	Number of houses dealt with in 1957	87
(ix)	Total number of unfit houses included in original estimate of 374 dealt with up to 31.12.57	149

F. Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

There were no applications for Certificates of Disrepair during the year.

G. Rent Act.

Certificates of Disrepair Applied For, Issued and Cancelled.

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

(i)	Number of applications for certificates	17
(ii)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil
(iii)	Number of decision to issue certificates:	
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects	11
	(b) in respect of all defects	6
(iv)	Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	17
(v)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
(vi)	Number of Certificates issued	Nil

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates.

(vii)	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	Nil
(viii)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	Nil
(ix)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	Nil
(x)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	Nil

H. Report on Housing by the Engineer and Surveyor, F. Foster Langley, B.Sc., A.M.Inst. C.E., M.I.Mun.E.

(i)	Number of Council Houses erected 1957	8
(ii)	Number of Council Flats erected 1957	24
(iii)	Number of Private Enterprise Houses erected 1957	45
(iv)	Number of Council Houses under construction 31.12.57	55
(v)	Number of Council Flats under construction 31.12.57	0
(vi)	Number of Private Enterprise Houses under construction 31.12.57	65
(vii)	Improvement Grants authorised in 1949—1956	70
(viii)	Number of Improvement Grants approved 1957	24

I. Report on Housing by the Housing Manager, F. J. Pugh, A.I.Hsg., A.R.S.H.

(i) **Waiting List.**

(a)	Excluding families to be re-housed from unfit properties and clearance areas.	
	No. of applicants at 31.12.56	342
	No. of applicants at 31.12.57	317
(b)	Estimate of families to be re-housed from unfit properties and clearance areas at 31.12.57	300

(ii) **Families Re-Housed.**

Number of families re-housed during 1957.

(a)	In new houses	8
(b)	In new flats	30
(c)	In existing houses which became vacant	40
	Total	78

(iii) **Exchanges of Tenancy.**

Number of exchanges arranged to avoid overcrowding and under-occupation 37

(iv) **General.**

During the past year the waiting list has more or less remained static. There is an urgent need for accommodation for aged persons, and childless married couples, particularly in respect of families to be re-housed from clearance areas. The development of the Farmh'll Estate, comprising 55 houses, is nearing completion and it is anticipated that by 1959 considerable progress will have been made towards the development of the lower part of this estate.

(v) **Repairs and Maintenance.**

The policy of general maintenance and exterior decorating of pre-war properties is continu'ng and it is hoped that this programme will be completed during 1958.

J. Inspection of Premises in respect of Council House Applicants.

The system whereby reports are prepared by the Public Health Department on the existing housing conditions and general circumstances of all new housing applicants was continued in 1957. In many cases amended reports were also prepared when applicants changed their addresses or there were changes in the number of occupants.

142 reports were made to the Housing Department, involving 243 visits.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

A. General.

As in previous years the Council's Public Abattoir and a private Bacon Factory, were in use for the slaughtering and dressing of animals for human consumption.

Generally speaking, apart from an occasional Saturday or Sunday during a Bank Holiday weekend, slaughtering was carried on at the Abattoir for seven days a week throughout the year, evening work continuing until 7 to 7.30 p.m.

At the Bacon Factory two officers were required for duty from early to mid-morning each day that slaughtering was in progress.

Mr. Cater continued to be responsible for the meat inspection service and all animals slaughtered were examined post-mortem and, where possible, ante-mortem as well.

B. Ebley Abattoir.

During 1957 the Cotswold Wholesale Meat Co. Ltd. continued to lease Ebley Abattoir from the Council.

Several meetings took place between representatives of the Council and the Meat Company, in order to discuss the question of improvements and alterations which would be necessary to bring the premises up to the standard recommended by the Ministry. These requirements include the provision of a meat detention room for suspect carcases and organs, a condemned meat room,

sterilising equipment, additional covered lairage facilities and improved changing and personal washing facilities for the slaughtermen and other employees. A further question discussed was the need for permanent additional office accommodation. General agreement was reached and instructions were given for the necessary plans to be drawn up and estimates obtained. At the end of the year negotiations were in progress concerning all these matters.

The percentage of cows affected with tuberculosis showed an increase compared with last year—29.20% as against 26.40% in 1956. This increase is no doubt due to the large number of cows sent in by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food as reactors to the Tuberculin Test. Nonetheless such a high percentage of animals affected must still give rise to serious concern. It is understood that from the 1st March 1959 the County of Gloucestershire will be made the subject of a Tuberculosis Eradication Order so that the elimination of Tuberculosis in cattle in this area is in sight.

Of 466 calves examined, 6 were found to be affected with tuberculosis, 5 being sent in as reactors. The other one was found in the course of routine inspection and was referred to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food so that the dam might be traced.

C. Tuberculosis Order.

One cow was sent in under the Tuberculosis Order. Post-mortem examination showed it to be affected with generalised tuberculosis and the whole carcase was condemned.

D. Tuberculous Reactors.

134 cattle and 5 calves were sent in to Ebley Abattoir as reactors by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and in all cases post-mortem examinations were made in co-operation with Veterinary Officers of the Ministry. 2 complete carcases and 4 part carcases of cows were condemned.

E. Table showing percentage of Cows slaughtered at Ebley Abattoir during the last nine years and found to be affected with Tuberculosis.

1949 ..	40.80%	1953 ..	18.32%
1950 ..	37.42%	1954 ..	26.15%
1951 ..	28.75%	1955 ..	27.89%
1952 ..	19.05%	1956 ..	26.40%

1957 .. 29.20%

F. Bacon Factory.

The number of pigs slaughtered and dressed in the Bacon Factory again showed a slight decrease in 1957, thus following the general trend in bacon factories in this country.

As in the case of Ebley Abattoir certain improvements and alterations will be necessary to these premises when the Slaughterhouses Bill is enacted and the recommended Minimum Standards for the Construction, Lay-out and Equipment of Slaughterhouses are implemented, although the slaughterhall itself is of modern construction with up-to-date equipment.

G. Details of Pigs Slaughtered and Dressed at the Bacon Factory for past eight years.

1950 ..	14,300	1954 ..	40,546
1951 ..	16,372	1955 ..	34,390
1952 ..	30,611	1956 ..	27,913
1953 ..	33,217	1957 ..	26,685

H. Casualty Animals.

184 animals were admitted to the Abattoir and Bacon Factory for emergency slaughter during the year, comprising 23 cattle, 11 calves, 55 sheep, 77 pigs and 18 sows.

5 cattle, 1 calf, 13 sheep, 7 pigs and 3 sows were totally condemned, whilst in the remainder, a wide variety of diseases and conditions were found. These included calving, lambing or farrowing difficulties, generalised tuberculosis, septic metritis and mastitis, septic peritonitis, acute swine erysipelas and leg fractures.

I. Ante-Mortem Inspection.

Ante-mortem inspection of animals awaiting slaughter was carried out, particularly in the case of casualty animals brought direct to the slaughterhouse.

J. Post-Mortem Inspection.

TABLE SHOWING ANIMALS KILLED AND INSPECTED AND CARCASES, PART CARCASES AND ORGANS CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	2,301	1,120	466	7,314	29,852	Nil
Number inspected	2,301	1,120	466	7,314	29,852	Nil
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS						
Whole carcases condemned	2	3	3	15	34	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	783	496	5	129	5,164	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	34.12	44.55	1.72	1.97	17.41	Nil
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY						
Whole carcases condemned	4	9	1	—	18	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	190	318	5	—	915	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	8.43	29.20	1.29	—	3.13	Nil
CYSTICERCOSIS						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	17	3	—	—	—	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	17	3	—	—	—	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	Nil

K. Total Weight of Meat and Other Organs Condemned.

Total weight of meat and organs (home killed) condemned as unfit for human consumption .. .. .. 31 tons 10 cwt.

L. Causes of Condemnation.

The following details indicate some of the diseases and conditions, other than tuberculosis, affecting animals slaughtered and examined at the Abattoir and Bacon Factory.

Cattle

Actino-bacillosis	Gangrenous pleurisy
Nephritis	Johnes disease
Oedema	Liver fluke
Septic metritis and mastitis	Toxaemia
Cysticercus bovis	Peritonitis
Pyaemia	Dystocia

Calves

Immaturity	Pneumonia
Oedema	Enteritis

Sheep

Dystocia	Immaturity
	Parasitic infections

Pigs

Swine erysipelas	Moribund
Multiple abscesses	Septic injury
Bowel oedema	Septicaemia
Arthritis	Peritonitis
Jaundice	Multiple tumours
Internal haemorrhage	Pyelo-nephritis

M. Cysticercus Bovis.

20 cases were found in 1957 consisting of 17 heifers and 3 cows. Viable cysts were present in 2 cases, whilst in the remaining 18 the cysts were degenerate and in the main single ones.

The total shows a slight decrease compared with 1956, as the following table indicates:

Comparative Percentages for last seven years

1951	..	3.78%	1954	..	1.23%
1952	..	2.89%	1955	..	0.68%
1953	..	2.60%	1956	..	0.81%
		1957 .. 0.58%			

N. Diseases of Animals Acts.

19 pigs, swine fever contacts, were slaughtered and dressed during the year at Ebley Abattoir. None showed any post-mortem lesions of the disease.

O. Disposal of Condemned Meat and Organs.

A small amount of condemned liver was supplied to three Mink Breeders in the area for animal feeding purposes, an undertaking in writing being obtained from all three that the liver would be steam sterilised before use. Liaison was maintained with the Councils in whose districts the Breeders resided, and checks were made.

The remainder of the condemned meat and organs goes to two establishments only—the City Soap Works, Gloucester, and the Nailsworth Fisheries. All carcases are stained with napthalene green before leaving the slaughterhouse and upon arrival at the premises are subjected to steam sterilisation as in the case of the Mink Breeders premises. The system generally is considered to be satisfactory.

P. Other Foods.

The following quantities of other foods were condemned in 1957 as being unfit for human consumption:

38 lbs. Ham
47 lbs. Bacon
4 lbs. Sausages
26 lbs. Cooked Meats
77 Meat Cutlets
126 Meat Pies
222 lbs. Poultry
129 lbs. Wet Fish
315 tins Meat and Meat Products
583 tins Vegetables
631 tins Fruit and Preserves
183 tins Fish and Fish Products
126 tins Milk
397 tins/pkts./jars Cereals, sweetened foods and flavouring compounds
280 lbs. Vegetables
56 lbs. Dried Fruit
35 items of Confectionery
1 lb. Sugar
122 lbs. Cheese
27 lbs. Cooking Fats

Q. Special Examinations of Stocks and Foodstuffs.

No special examinations of large consignments were necessary during the year under review.

R. Exchequer Grant for Meat Inspection.

During 1957 the Government instituted a scheme whereby any local authority inspecting "export" meat, that is, meat in excess of local requirements, could apply for a special exchequer grant. An application was made in respect of the year ending 31st March 1957, and in due course a grant of £453 was received.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Bristol Public Health Laboratory was again used throughout the year and the fact that it is housed in the same building as the County Public Analyst's Department proved particularly useful.

Samples that have been sent include water, milk, bottle rinses, ice cream, deposit gauges, lead peroxide candles, faecal specimens, meat specimens and special samples for information.

Despite the considerable distance to Bristol, the excellent service provided makes the use of the Public Health Laboratory and Public Analyst's Department well worthwhile.

Once again the Public Analyst has been particularly helpful in regard to atmospheric pollution recordings and in advising on the chlorination plant at Stratford Park Swimming Pools.

MILK.

A. General.

Although some raw tuberculin tested milk is still sold in the district, the majority is pasteurised and comes, in the main, from one central depot. A number of the retailers have no premises of their own and merely collect supplies from the depot, returning the empty bottles for washing and sterilising.

Again I would stress how vital it is that milk should either be collected from the depot on the day of delivery to the consumer or alternatively be refrigerated overnight under suitable condtions, if collected on the day prior to delivery to the consumer. The position has been watched closely and generally retailers co-operated well.

B. Dairies and Milk Retailers.

(i)	Number of dairies other than farm dairies within the District registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949-1954 ..	8
(ii)	Number of retail dealers in milk	23
(iii)	Number of retailers licensed to deal in Tuberculin Tested and Pasteurised milk	15
(iv)	Number of retailers licensed to deal in Tuberculin Tested milk only	3
(v)	Number of retailers licensed to deal in Pasteurised milk only ..	1
(vi)	Number of retailers issued with Supplementary licences to deal in Tuberculin Tested and Pasteurised milk	3
(vii)	Number of retailers issued with Supplementary licences to deal in Tuberculin Tested milk only	1

C. Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949/54—Regulation 20.

No action was taken during the year under this Regulation.

D. Milk Sampling.

(i) Biological Examination.

Number of samples taken	22
Number positive to Tubercle Bacilli or Brucella Abortus	Nil

(ii) Bacteriological Examination.

(a) **Tuberculin Tested milk.**	
No. of samples taken	49
No. which satisfied the Methylene Blue Test	32
No. which failed the Methylene Blue Test	17
(b) **Pasteurised milk.**	
No. of samples taken	12
No. of samples which satisfied the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue tests	12
(c) **Bottle rinses.**	
No. of samples taken	1
No. satisfactory	1
(d) **Undesignated milk.**	
No. of samples taken	1
No. satisfactory	Nil
No. fairly satisfactory	1

The majority of samples of Tuberculin Tested milk which failed the Methylene Blue Test came from two producers situated outside the area, who, however, send milk into a Central Depot within the Urban District. The production of milk on farms is not within the jurisdiction of District Councils and in consequence it is necessary to refer such adverse reports to the appropriate Officers of the County Agricultural Executive Committee. In the two cases in question checks were made on the production methods and advice was given. Towards the end of the year evidence was forthcoming that the constant sampling and investigation was proving to be effective.

(iii) Special Examinations.

Two bottles, one empty, one full, showing abnormal staining were submitted for examination, whilst one sample of milk suspected of being tainted was also submitted.

ICE CREAM.

A. Sampling.

4 samples were taken during the year, 3 being placed in Grade I and 1 in Grade II. Samples in these Grades are considered to be very satisfactory.

B. Ice Cream (Heat Treatment), Etc. Regulations, 1947—1952

Since the coming into operation of these Regulations in 1947 there has been a gradual reduction in the number of premises manufacturing ice cream. Of 2 firms manufacturing ice cream in 1957, one used the cold mix method and one the hot mix.

NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES IN THE AREA BY TYPE OF BUSINESS (EXCLUDING DAIRIES)

Butchers	15
Bakehouses	8
Confectioners	6
Restaurants, cafés and snack bars	11
Factory and school canteens	19
Fried fish premises	5
Fishmongers and poulterers	4
Greengrocers	8
General food shops (including sweet confectioners)	72
Licensed premises	51

Where premises deal in several different foodstuffs they have been placed in categories according to the main type of food sold.

FOOD PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955, AND DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS.

(i)	Premises registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream	2
(ii)	Premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream only	37
(iii)	Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods intended for sale	5
(iv)	Number of inspections made	47

Generally speaking a good standard of hygiene has been maintained in these premises, although in one or two properties the structure of the buildings renders conversion into really good premises somewhat difficult.

In regard to the storage and sale of Ice Cream, it appears that this commodity is now sold irrespective of the main trade of the shop.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955/56.

As in 1956, a considerable amount of work was carried out under the Food Hygiene Regulations and I am pleased to report that the trade responded well to all requests for improvements and alterations. It is realised that the provision of fixtures, fittings and other facilities is only the start in the quest for good food hygiene. Most food handlers understand the need for strict personal hygiene but some still refuse to believe that it is necessary. In this respect all can play a part, including public health inspectors, shop managers and the shopping public.

LECTURES ON FOOD HYGIENE.

Although no courses of lectures were arranged during the year, a number of individual talks by members of the staff of the Health Department were given to interested organisations. Considerable importance is attached to such talks and every effort is made to meet requests received.

HYGIENE IN LICENSED PREMISES.

A large amount of work still requires to be done in regard to hygiene in licensed premises. It is hoped to go into this matter thoroughly during 1958/9 with a view to effecting any necessary improvements.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

(i)	Number of all shops in district	281
(ii)	Number of specific inspections under Shops Act	18
(iii)	Particulars of action taken during the year:	
	(a) Under Shops Act 1950 relating to ventilation, temperature, lighting, facilities for the taking of meals and to sanitary conveniences. Number of notices served	3
	(b) Under Public Health Act, 1936. Number of notices served	Nil

WATER SUPPLY.

A. Report on the Water Supply of the District by A. N. Peters, A.M. Inst. C.E., M.Inst. W.E., Engineer and Manager, Stroud District Water Board.

(i) **Sources of supply and means of storage and distribution.**
The supply to the Urban District is mainly from the water pumped at Chalford to the Covered Service Reservoir at Bisley Old Road. From the Covered Service Reservoir an elevated tank is fed and this supplies the houses above this Reservoir.
During the year additional mains have been laid to improve the supply in Paganhill, Stratford Road, and for the new Council Housing Estate at Farmhill.

(ii) **Quality and quantity.**
The quality of the water in the Urban Area has been satisfactory. Restriction on the use of water for gardens had to be made in June 1957 but no curtailment in the hours of supply was necessary.

(iii) **Results of analyses.**

(a) **Samples of untreated waters:**

Location	No. of Samples	B. Coli per 100 mls. 0	1	3	5	10	(non-faecal) 15	25
Gathering Ground ..	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Gainey's Well	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Chalford	12	1	1	—	6	—	—	4

(b) **Samples of water as supplied to consumers:**

Location	No. of Samples	B. Coli per 100 mls. 0	2	3	5	(non-faecal) 15
Acre Street	12	11	1	—	—	—
Gainey's Well	10	9	—	1	—	—
Valley, Chalford	12	12	—	—	—	—

(iv) **Plumbo solvent action.**

The water supply has no plumbo solvent action.

(v) **Action taken in respect of any form of contamination.**

All water is chlorinated and no other action was necessary during the year.

(vi) **Details of dwelling houses supplied from public mains and population served.**

Estimated number of dwelling houses supplied from public water mains	5,046
Estimated number of population supplied	16.020

B. Work in connection with Water Supply carried out by Health Department.

(i) **General.**

During the year a total of 24 water samples were taken, including those from the Stratford Park Swimming Pools, and submitted for examination. Of the 24, 5 were for chemical analysis and 19 for bacteriological examination.

(ii) **Chemical analyses.**

As indicated by the Engineer and Manager of the Stroud District Water Board, the Urban District is now served mainly by Chalford water. A typical report on a chemical analysis of Chalford water, sampled from a tap off the main in the Stroud Urban area, was as follows:

	Parts per million
Nitrogen as saline and free Ammonia	Nil
Nitrogen as Albuminoid Ammonia	Nil
Nitrogen as Nitrates	3.04
Nitrogen as Nitrites	Nil
Total hardness	278

(iii) **Spring and Well water.**

A sample of spring water, piped to a caravan site, was taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. The water proved to be quite satisfactory.

A sample of well water, serving a row of 5 houses, was taken and submitted for both chemical and bacteriological analysis. The water was found to be polluted and consequent upon informal action, all five houses were connected to mains supply.

A sample of spring water, serving two houses, showed intermittent pollution. The occupiers were given advice as to the measures necessary to ensure the purity of the water.

Two samples of spring water, serving a farm and dairy, were taken in the last month of the year and the report showed the supply to be polluted. In this case it was proposed to take a further series of samples, before deciding upon any positive action.

(iv) **Stroud Water Canal.**

Following the dredging and re-construction of certain lengths of the Stroud Water Canal, it appeared possible that they would be used for bathing by members of the public. In the circumstances samples were taken and the reports indicated that the water was heavily polluted. The local press co-operated in advising the public of the dangers and risks involved in swimming in these waters.

(v) **Mains water.**

A complaint was received that, following the descaling of the hot water system, the water supply to a Council house had become discoloured. Samples taken and submitted for bacteriological examination showed high colony counts. It was not until certain parts of the system were renewed, and a new tank provided, that satisfactory results were obtained.

A further complaint that a domestic supply of water was contaminated, was also investigated. Chemical and bacteriological samples were taken and the trouble was traced to the storage tank. Appropriate action was taken.

A complaint of taint of the main water supply was received in another instance, but in this case chemical and bacteriological analysis showed the water to be satisfactory.

It would appear that, wherever possible, water for drinking purposes should be piped direct from the mains supply and not obtained from domestic storage cisterns.

SWIMMING POOLS—STRATFORD PARK.

Regular tests were made on both the Main and Children's Pools for residual chlorine and PH value. Generally speaking a satisfactory standard was maintained.

Three check samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination; all these proved to be satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

A. Clean Air Act, 1956.

(i) **General.**

Certain Sections of this Act were in operation during the year and it is anticipated that the remaining provisions will come into force in 1958.

(ii) **Action under Act.**

(a) **New Installations.**

One new furnace was approved under Section 3 of the Act.

(b) **Smoke Control Areas.**

The Council agreed in principle to the designation of the new Farmhill Housing Estate as a Smoke Control Area.

(c) **Byelaws.**

The Council agreed to make an addition to the existing Building Byelaws, under Section 24 of the Act, in regard to arrangements in buildings for the prevention of smoke.

B. Visits in connection with Atmospheric Pollution and Improvements Effected.

Twenty-nine visits were made in connection with atmospheric pollution and in five premises improvements were effected.

C. Deposit Gauges and Lead Peroxide Candles.

Deposit gauges and lead peroxide candles have been sited throughout the year at the Gaumont Cinema and the Girls High School. The summary of the results for 1957 was as follows:

1957 Month	Rainfall in Inches		Deposit of Grit in Tons per Square Mile		Milligrams of SO^2 per 100 sq. cm. per Day	
	Gaumont Cinema	Girls High School	Gaumont Cinema	Girls High School	Gaumont Cinema	Girls High School
January	2.60	2.59	16.59	6.34	2.30	1.26
February	3.17	2.80	9.43	4.97	2.22	1.45
March	2.69	2.39	11.68	6.65	1.74	0.79
April	0.10	0.17	3.22	2.46	0.91	1.11
May	1.76	1.66	10.05	5.39	1.46	0.44
June	1.40	1.45	5.84	4.84	0.45	0.26
July	3.47	3.06	7.78	3.75	0.57	0.34
August	3.27	3.43	9.62	5.72	0.99	0.44
September	3.16	3.11	7.16	3.75	1.04	0.67
October	2.12	2.13	7.11	4.89	0.61	1.53
November	1.81	1.56	9.12	4.71	2.16	1.80
December	2.32	2.32	17.98	6.97	2.49	1.26

Totals for Year

Rainfall:

Gaumont Cinema	27.87
Girls High School	26.67

Deposit of Grit in Tons per Square Mile:

Gaumont Cinema	115.58
Girls High School	60.49

Averages for Year

Milligrams of SO^2 per 100 sq. cm. per Day:

Gaumont Cinema	1.41
Girls High School	0.95

Appraisal of results by Public Analyst.

The table indicates that there was a marked improvement in the deposit figures for 1957 for both sites although the rainfall figures were a little higher. The sulphur pollution reverses the 1956 position and the present figures are more as one would have expected, that is a higher sulphur pollution at the Cinema site.

18. FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health.

PREMISES	No. on register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
i. Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	17	16	2	Nil
ii. Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	138	62	5	Nil
iii. Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	155	78	7	Nil

2. Cases in which defects were found.

PARTICULARS	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ..	2	2	Nil	2	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2.)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.)	1	1	Nil	1	Nil
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.) ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	5	5	Nil	3	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	2	1	Nil	1	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	11	10	Nil	7	Nil

OUTWORK—Sections 110 and 111

Nature of Work	No. of Out-workers in August list reqd. by Sect. 110(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel: Making etc.	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937, SECTION 34.

CERTIFICATES OF ADEQUATE MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE

Under Section 34 of the Act it is the Council's responsibility to issue Certificates of Adequate Means of Escape in case of Fire in respect of certain factories.

(i)	Number of factories inspected during year under Section 34 ..	8
(ii)	Number of visits	26

Position at 31.12.57.

(iii)	Number of factories subject to Section 34	33
(iv)	Number holding Certificates issued prior to 1.1.57	22
(v)	New Certificates issued during year	6
(vi)	Number of factories in respect of which schedules of requirements were sent and upon completion of which Certificates or amended Certificates will be issued	2
(vii)	Number of factories still to be surveyed on 31.12.57 ..	3

Structural alterations were made during the year in six of the twenty-two factories holding Certificates, necessitating re-inspection of the premises, and the issue of amended Certificates. By the 31st December, five of the six re-inspections had been made and schedules of requirements sent to the firms concerned.

A very considerable amount of work is involved in the preparation of plans, Schedules of requirements and Certificates, and I am well satisfied to be able to record such good progress.

The Fire Prevention Officers of the Gloucestershire County Fire Service have been of the greatest possible help in advising in this work and in estimating potential fire risks, and it is with pleasure that I record my Department's appreciation of the excellent co-operation received.

CONTROL OF MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

Again it can be said that the caravan problem in the district is small compared with other areas. One site only was licensed during 1957, with ten caravans, although discussions were taking place with the owner of a farm regarding a further site. Apart from these, a small number of individual caravans were licensed.

The permanent use of caravans for dwelling purposes demands a good standard of facilities and amenities, and it is obvious, even in this district, that existing legislation does not enable local authorities to obtain such a standard.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

One premises only comes within the provisions of this Act and the licence was renewed in 1957. Two inspections were made during the year and on each occasion it was found that the necessary requirements were being complied with.

RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There are no manufacturers of rag flock in the district.

Two premises are registered under the Act of 1951 and both were inspected during the year.

MORTUARY FACILITIES.

The Council's Mortuary at Lansdown continued in use during the year and was available not only in respect of the Urban District but also the surrounding Districts.

Details for 1957

(i)	Cases resulting from accidents within Urban District	2
(ii)	Cases resulting from accidents outside Urban District	3
(iii)	Essential cases within Urban District	6
(iv)	All other cases	9

INFESTATION BY INSECT PESTS.

No unusual cases occurred during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There is only one offensive trade in the District—a gut cleaning and preparation premises. This was inspected on a number of occasions and was always found to be of a high standard.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Rodent Control—Figures for 1957

	Visits	Baits Laid	Poison Baits Laid
Sewers	351	107	201
Local Authority Properties	26	113	87
Business Firms with Agreements ..	384	285	382
Business Firms without Agreements ..	196	—	1,035
Private Dwellings	1,120	625	1,906
Miscellaneous	143	120	63
TOTALS	2,220	1,250	3,674

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928.

Two new bulk storage installations were licensed during the year and both were constructed in accordance with the Council's usual standards, which are based on Ministry recommendations. Generally speaking the licensing conditions were complied with satisfactorily.

I feel it should be recorded that the work, which is not of a true public health nature, takes up a considerable amount of time and is likely to take even more time in the future.

Number of licensed petroleum stores at 31.12.57	65
Number of inspections	39
Number of notices served	11
Number of notices complied with	11

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

A. Sewerage.

Report by the Engineer and Surveyor.

(i) **Trunk sewers—extensions.**
The second instalment of the Painswick Sewer—Gannicox to Stratford Road—was under discussion at the end of the year. It is hoped that Ministry approval will be forthcoming and that an early start on the extension will be made.

(ii) **Internal sewers—extensions.**
The Paganhill Lane sewer was approved in principle, although some delay in its construction is anticipated due to the need for co-operation with the County Council in their road widening scheme.

(iii) **Need for further Schemes or extensions.**
The following areas still require to be sewered:
The Westrip area
Painswick Road including Windsor Place and Callowell.

(iv) **Small sewage disposal plants.**
There are no small sewage disposal plants in the district and only a limited number of septic tanks installations.

B. Sewage Disposal.

The Sewage Disposal Works are at Stanley Downton in the Stroud Rural area and a report by the Manager is included in the Stroud Rural District Council Section.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Report by the Engineer and Surveyor.

(a) **Collection.**
Refuse is collected throughout the district once per week, with an increase to two collections in the shopping streets of the town. The amount collected is rising annually and in 1957 was approximately 5,600 tons.

(b) **Disposal.**
Refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping at Canal Side.

(c) **Salvage.**
It was not possible to market waste paper in 1957, whilst sales of scrap metal were sporadic only.

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